"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day. Tuesday, cloudy; light northwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,365. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

MEXICO VOTES; NOBODY ELECTED

Federal District Results Indicate Not Enough Votes Were Cast to Make Election Valid.

HUERTA TO STAY IN POWER

He Orders Big Military Increase —Business Men Talk Expectantly of Intervention.

DIAZ RESIGNS FROM ARMY

Refuses Final Appeal to Go to Mexico City and Is Virtually a Prisoner in His Hotel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—The Republic of Mexico held its Presidential election to-day, but judging from the indications at the close of the polls in the capital, not enough votes were cast to make legal the choice of any candidate for President in succession to Gen. Huerta.

There were 80,000 registered voters in the Federal district, and according to one estimate fewer than 10,000 votes were cast. A less optimistic estimate put the number of votes cast at about 3,000. No official figures are available.

The constitutional requirement is that at least one-third of the 3,000,000 voters shall go to the polls in order to constitute a valid election.

The day passed off more quietly than any Sunday here for many months. The streets were deserted, and many of the polling places were not used by voters. At some balloting places not even the officials appointed to take charge put in an appearance.

President Huerta and Manuel Calero, the Liberal candidate for President spent the day out of the city. Gen. Blanquet, who has been talked of as candidate for Vice President on the Huerta ticket, remained at his home here all day.

Federico Gamboa, who headed the Catholics' ticket, was the only candidate to cast a ballot in the capital. The others apparently were indifferent.

So far as can be learned Huerta and Blanquet polled no ballots in this district, although meagre reports indicate a considerable movement in their favor in the outlying districts.

Cavalry Patrolled the Streets.

Strong cavalry patrols were on the streets throughout the day from early morning, and they were strengthened toward dark. No groups were permitted to gather in the streets, which were kept clear by the police without any disorder.

Politicians to-night say that the results of to-day's elections show the indifference of the Mexican people, but consider that the calm conditions in the capital were due to the fact that strong patrols had been on the streets for the last two days and nights, resulting in an intimidation of many voters, who would not go to the polls.

The national palace was carefully guarded throughout the day, strong guards being placed at all the entrances. They had received orders that no one be allowed to enter the palace unless he had a pass from the Minister of War or was a military man.

As the balloting for Senators, Congressmen, and Deputies was conducted at the same time as that for President, the indications are that this will not represent the will of the people, although a member will probably be officially reported elected from each district.

It is believed that the Catholics carried their Congressional ticket in the Federal district, although it is uncertain what the official report on this will be.

Several persons were discovered to be candidates for Congress to-day who said they expected to be elected, but they did not know in what district.

David de la Fuente, the candidate of the Independent Liberals, accompanied by friends, personally made a round of inspection of the booths of the capital, and was apparently greatly disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm.

Expect Election to be Void.

While it is impossible to predict the outcome of the election, it is generally believed by politicians and military men that it will be declared void and that Gen. Huerta will remain in power pending the calling of another election. This has been the belief among political leaders for some time past. Therefore the statement of Gen. Huerta to the diplomats has not been considered as indicating any intention on his part to allow the election of any candidate.

It is believed, however, that the new Congress will declare itself elected, despite the small number of votes cast.

Many Mexican families were absent from their regular Sunday social functions, such as dances at country clubs, theatres, matinées, and other diversions. The regular carriage parade on San Francisco Street, which is the capital's great thoroughfare, showed a lack of animation this evening,

Continued on Page 3.

RAIL FLAW CAUSED WRECK.

Broken Steel Shows Defect That Ditched Gilt-Edge Express.

WESTERLY, R. I., Oct. 26.—Two investigations of the wreck of the Gilt Edge Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in which more than twenty persons were injured, were set afoot to-day, one by the Public Utilities Commission and the other by the railroad officials.

It was definitely determined that the derailment of the train was caused by a broken rail. Two pieces of the rail which were picked up at the spot where the train left the tracks, were found to contain a flaw. In the "ball," as railroad men call the portion of the rail on which the wheels rest, a black substance resembling carbon was discernible.

Only three of the six cars that rolled over the embankment were raised today. The others were so firmly embedded in the gravel that they resisted the efforts of two powerful wrecking derricks to free them.

Mrs. D. M. Strous of Boston, the only one of the injured remaining here, is in a serious condition. Two Westerly physicians who went to Boston last night with the injured passengers reported to-day that they attended thirty-eight wounded persons. Many of the injuries were of a minor nature.

Among the slightly injured were Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Rushworth of Norwich, Conn., who were married at Norwich and were on a honeymoon trip to Boston. Mr. Rushworth had a fractured wrist and Mrs. Rushworth was scratched and bruised about the face.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—According to an official statement from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to-night, the derailment of the Gilt Edge Express at Westerly last night "was caused by a broken rail, due to a graduated concealed fissure at right angles to the axis of the rail." The rail was rolled in 1910 and placed in the track during that year. The broken parts have been turned over to the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island for examination. The track is patroled daily by a competent employe of the road, the statement says.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—President James H. Hustis of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad issued the following statement last night on the Westerly wreck:

I can add nothing to the information already given out. The cause evidently was a broken rail. The rail used is of the hundred pound type and is standard. A train passed last over the same rail at 8:51, the accident occurring at 9:27 P. M. The bodies of the cars were not damaged.

AVERTS NEW HAVEN WRECK.

Track Walker Finds Washout in Hartford in Nick of Time.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26. — The vigilance of a track walker averted a wreck on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near the Laurel Street bridge late this afternoon. The rains had undermined the roadbed, but had left an upper crust of earth and cinders, so that it was not apparent to the casual glance.

The track walker, noticing a small crevasse at the side of the tracks, jumped upon the ground and to his surprise found that he was sinking in a hole ten feet deep which extended under two tracks for nearly twenty feet. He ran up the track and flagged an incoming train, which was due in ten minutes, and later flagged an outgoing train. Traffic was tied up for some time until the damage was repaired.

AUTO KILLS 7-YEAR-OLD.

Boy Ran Into Path of Motor Car, Police Say.

Louis Chitel, 7 years old, of 451 East Houston Street, was run over and killed last night at Ninety-ninth Street and Madison Avenue by an automobile owned by J. C. Hill, who is in the banking business at 43 Exchange Place. The auto was operated by Daniel S. Sprague of 354 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was on the way to an uptown garage. Harry Minken of 126 East 108th Street, who witnessed the accident, picked the boy up and carried him to Mt. Sinai Hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

The boy, with his mother, had been visiting at the home of an uncle, Louis Chitel, 72 East Ninety-ninth Street, and after playing around the house the greater part of the afternoon, asked permission to go outdoors. He wandered to Madison Avenue, where, according to the police, he jumped on the step of a trolley car. The boy, the police say, rode a short distance and then jumped off and started to come to the easterly side of the avenue when the automobile struck him. Before Sprague could put on his brakes the wheels passed over the body of the lad. After questioning a number of witnesses the police allowed Sprague to depart.

ROCKEFELLER'S APOLOGY.

Tells Aged Gardener He Had No Intention of Slighting Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—John D. Rockefeller, with bared head, apologized to-day to Ebenezer Roberts, his former gardener, now 97 years old, for an unintentional slight which the older man had been harboring against his former employer for three weeks.

The incident took place outside the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, as Mr. Rockefeller and the gardener were leaving after the morning service. When Mr. Roberts, leaning heavily on his cane and assisted by his daughter, passed through the church door, Mr. Rockefeller, silk hat in hand, approached the bent old man and extended his hand with the remark:

"I am not too proud to speak to you now. In fact, I never was. It's all a misunderstanding. I wish you many more years of life."

The many on-lookers saw a tear roll down the withered cheek of the gardener as he returned the greeting and mumbled an acceptance of the apology.

Three weeks ago, it seems, Mr. Rockefeller overlooked the old gardener in his usual round of greetings after church. Mr. Robert's complaint that the oil magnate was too proud to speak to him reached the latter's ears, and he hastened to-day to make matters right. Mr. Roberts was employed on the Rockefeller estate for many years, beginning thirty-five years ago, and continuing until he was too feeble for active service.

Mr Rockefeller distributed glittering Lincoln pennies to the children who had attended the church service.

LOSES FEATHER HEADDRESS

Miss McLaughlin's Plumes Come Under the Law Against Aigrettes.

A feathered headdress valued at $600 was seized from the baggage of Miss Edna McLaughlin of 60 East 183d Street on her arrival from Liverpool yesterday on the Carmania. The headdress was taken to the Appraiser's Stores. It was composed of two white and two black aigrettes, with a bird of paradise plume between, mounted in a diamond-studded headpiece.

Miss McLaughlin had declared the headdress, and was greatly surprised when told of the law forbidding the importation of aigrettes. She said most of the feathers had been purchased here.

J. H. SCHIFF FAVORS OWEN-GLASS BILL

Properly Amended, He Thinks, It Is Much Preferable to the Vanderlip Substitute.

LATTER CAME AS A SURPRISE

And Is Far from Meeting with General Approval in Banking Circles, He Says.

The proposal of a substitute for the Owen-Glass Currency bill by a New York banker, who had pronounced that measure to be 80 per cent. good, has caused surprise and wonderment among banking and commercial interests in the East. According to Jacob H. Schiff, these interests desire nothing so much as a speedy settlement of the currency question, and it has been made apparent that they would be satisfied with the enactment into law of the Owen-Glass bill, so amended as to reduce the number of regional banks and make the proposed note issue a bank and not a Government obligation.

Discussing the substitute proposed by Frank A. Vanderlip for the Administration measure, Mr. Schiff said yesterday:

"The Vanderlip proposition has come as a complete surprise to the financial community and is far from meeting general approval in banking circles. The strangest part of it is that only last Monday Mr. Vanderlip, at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, made a report for its Finance and Currency Committee, of which he is Chairman, strongly recommending the enactment of the House Currency bill—now before the Senate—provided certain stipulated changes were effected; a report which with its recommendations the Chamber adopted without dissent. Within three days thereafter Mr. Vanderlip springs upon the country a plan entirely different from the one he had just emphatically recommended, except as to certain required changes, and which he had only very recently publicly commended as 'eighty per cent. good.'

"It is, however, unjust to charge Mr. Vanderlip, as has been done, with a desire to break up the pending legislation, for he is surely actuated by high, even if mistaken, motives.

"I think, however, I am justified in saying that a considerable part of the financial and commercial community of New York, and of the East in general, is anxiously desiring the settlement of the currency question at this time and is advocating the speedy enactment of the pending measure, with the changes that have frequently and forcibly been pointed out; these are, notably, the proposed amendments that shall reduce the number of regional banks and give a reasonable representation to the banking and commercial interests of the country upon the Federal Reserve Board. As a matter of principle, the desire is also justified that the proposed note issue be made the obligation of the banks and not of the Government, though this, under the provisions and limitations of the pending measure, is in effect more a matter of form than of substance.

"What is most surprising in Mr. Vanderlip's proposition is, that after all that has been said against the advisability of giving the Government sole control through the Federal Reserve Board, an objection which no one has, I believe, emphasized heretofore more persistently than Mr. Vanderlip, he should now so completely reverse himself and be willing that the Government alone be vested with the voting power of the entire capital stock of his proposed Central Bank, and thus give it control of both head bank and branches.

"Nor is it likely that the stock of a bank, to be subscribed for, as Mr. Vanderlip proposes, by the people at large and dependent for its value solely upon uncertain and fluctuating dividends, can be prevented from becoming more or less the football of speculation, with all the ill effect this might produce upon the credit of the corporation itself, the standing of which is so important to maintain without the least blemish. With the eminent position Mr. Vanderlip occupies, and with the weight his views and opinion justly carry, his action may, it cannot be denied, prove a serious menace to currency legislation at this time and to the final reaching of the goal, which is now in sight and almost attained.

"The responsibility Mr. Vanderlip has thus taken is very great, for if currency legislation be now defeated, who knows when we shall obtain it and what the consequences of the disappointment, the country will then experience, may prove to be. Students of financial history know that the enactment of the early sixties, which has helped so greatly in saving the very life of the nation, was attacked and fought even more bitterly than the present just as important measure, but Salmon P. Chase, its originator, won the day, and his name continues to live, while his opponents are forgotten. In our own time sectional strife and class distrust are already all too rampant; let us do nothing to further intensify this, but make every effort to appease it.

"All important legislation has, as a rule, been the result of compromise, as this currency legislation must necessarily be, and if we shall succeed, after having successfully settled the tariff, to get now also currency reform reasonably adjusted, it is not unlikely that for a long time to come the country will have economic rest, which will surely accrue to the benefit of every section and all classes of our people."

SUSPECTS VANDERLIP PLAN.

If Not Aimed to Foil Currency Bill, Means Delay, Says Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and father of the House currency bill behind which the Wilson Administration has taken its stand, issued a statement to-night join-

Continued on Page 5.

NO SUCH THING AS A CRIMINAL TYPE.

So says Dr. Charles Goring, Deputy Medical Officer of His Majesty's Prison, London, after an extended study of the question. Read this remarkable story IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

DIXIE GIVES WILSON A ROUSING WELCOME

It's Like Coming Home Again, He Says, as Southern Throngs Cheer and Grasp His Hand.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Thousands of Southern folk in cheering throngs welcomed President Wilson to Dixie Land to-day as he sped through Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia on his way to the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile.

The shrill notes of the rebel yell at Salisbury, N. C., awakened the President earlier than he had intended to rise, and as the Autumn sunlight streaked over the Blue Ridge a pilgrimage of admiring hosts began. At villages and hamlets, where the President's train ran slowly, and at cities where stops were made, there were huge crowds, enthusiastic and happy at their first glimpse of Woodrow Wilson, the first native of the South elevated to the Presidency since the civil war.

"We walked fifteen miles to see you," shouted a group of North Carolinians as the President appeared on the car platform at Charlotte. They told Mr. Wilson they were from Davidson College, where he had prepared for Princeton. The President greeted them warmly.

"It's like coming home again," he said, and amid cheers hundreds of hands were stretched toward him.

Mr. Wilson shook hands with many persons, but refrained from making any speeches.

Call for Political Sermon.

"Speech, speech," cried the crowd at Spartanburg, S. C.

"It's Sunday," smiled the President.

"Well, we've just come from church," some one insisted. "You could preach, you know."

"I can't preach," replied the President modestly.

"A political sermon," suggested a voice, and the President joined in the laugh that followed.

Big boxes of flowers were presented to the President over the rail of his observation car at many points en route. The biggest demonstrations occurred at Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., and Gainesville and Atlanta, Ga.

Many of the cities brought to mind familiar memories for Mr. Wilson, who spent his early life in this region. He practiced law in Atlanta. Miss Margaret and Miss Jessie Wilson were born at Gainesville, and the President pointed out the house to Dr. Grayson, his aid, as the train rolled by.

Secretary Daniels, who also is to speak at Mobile, got a warm welcome en route, particularly in his home State, North Carolina.

On the President's train were about 200 persons, all bound for the Southern Commercial Congress. Senator Fletcher of Florida, President of the organization, took some of the delegation back into the President's car during the afternoon to shake hands, and Mr. Wilson later came forward into the Pullmans to greet some of the women in the party.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and the Latin-American diplomats aboard, paid their respects to the President. Among them were Minister Calvo of Costa Rica, Minister Calderon of Bolivia, Minister Pezet of Peru, Minister Morales of Panama, Consul General Cunha of Brazil and Consul General Pardo of Argentina.

Benefits of the Canal.

The President told the diplomats that his main reason for going to Mobile was that the meeting meant closer relations with their countries. He remarked that they probably were aware of his close sympathy for Central and South America. He spoke informally of the great benefits that would accrue from the Panama Canal, declaring that although the waterways physically severed the two continents, it would make for a closer union in every other respect.

Secretary Daniels had a brief talk with the President about the naval programme. Mr. Daniels said that neither he nor the President had reached any final decision on the battleship question, and that he would make no recommendations until he could obtain further information from Secretary McAdoo on expected revenues.

President Wilson is in sympathy with Secretary Daniels's idea of spending more money afloat and less on shore equipment, and also favors Government ownership of an armor plate factory. It is the hope of Secretary Daniels that by economy on land it may be possible to get three battleships without materially increasing the annual appropriation. Thus far, however, he has not committed himself as to the specific number of battleships he desires. He intimated to-day that he would defer the matter for another week at least, as other important questions are now demanding the attention of the President.

Mr. Daniels to-day expressed his own approval of the suggestion of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the powers should agree to cease naval construction for a short period.

"I feel sure," said Mr. Daniels, "that if all the other naval building countries agreed to such an arrangement the United States also would gladly do so. I think this suggestion follows as a direct sequence to Secretary Bryan's peace policy."

The Secretary said he did not believe, however, that the Churchill suggestion would affect the immediate programme of this Government.

Mr. Daniels did not discuss the Churchill suggestion with President Wilson.

ELIOT EXTOLS POVERTY.

Safer Moral Condition Than Inordinate Wealth, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—That poverty is preferable to inordinate wealth as a safe moral condition, and that low wages are not responsible for immorality, are some of the conclusions reached by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, as published in the current number of the Harvard Theological Review. In his article, which is entitled "The Churches and Social Sentiment," Dr. Eliot says:

"One declaration as to what churches must stand for exhibits a strong tendency to attribute the moral evils in the community to poverty. One reads frequently in the public printes that the cause of prostitution is the failure of employers to pay young women what is called a 'living wage.' Must the churches stand for that doctrine? It seems to me a demoralizing and degrading doctrine in all its implications. To my thinking, poverty is a far safer moral condition than inordinate wealth."

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

WIRELESS PROTEST FROM SHIP TO GLYNN

Governor Gets an Appeal When the George Washington Is Held Up at Quarantine Here.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Passengers on board the steamship George Washington, which arrived at Quarantine to-night, made an unsuccessful protest to Gov. Glynn against being forced to remain on board until to-morrow because the Health Officer had failed to pass the vessel.

The protest came to the Governor in the form of a wireless message. He immediately got into communication with officers at the station and learned that under the law it would be impossible to permit the passengers to land before to-morrow. The statute provides that vessels must be passed only between sunrise and sunset. This provision was made, it was explained, because health officers had found it impossible to detect all kinds of disease by artificial light, and it was especially dangerous to pass on steerage passengers at night.

The George Washington arrived at 5:19 o'clock and was held at Quarantine because the sun had set at that time.

After receiving this information from the Quarantine officers the Governor notified the passengers that he could do nothing for them.

This was the first time in the recollection of any one connected with the Governor's office that the Executive of the State had been asked to intercede in such a case.

One of the officials at the Quarantine Station said last night that the George Washington arrived there eight minutes after sunset, and had 524 third class and 1,325 steerage passengers on board, in addition to her 386 first cabin and 439 second cabin passengers. The regulations of the port forbid such a large number of immigrants being passed by artificial light, even if the North German Lloyd had made a request to have the ship passed, which was not done.

"Dr. O'Connell, the Health Officer, received a message from Gov. Glynn asking for an explanation," said the Quarantine official. "The explanation was made and the Governor then wired asking that the 'passenger committee' signing the protest be informed of the port regulations, which was done."

POISON VICTIM VERY LOW.

But Levy, Who Took Mercury, Asks for an Auto Ride.

While the physicians and nurses in attendance at the Sunshine Sanitarium in Brooklyn upon Isaac Levy, the elderly merchant who took bichloride of mercury by mistake, were wondering yesterday whether their patient would live to see another dawn, their patient was wondering why he could not be taken automobiling. He startled his sons by making this suggestion in the morning. Out of a window looking on Cropsey Avenue he could see the Sunday stream of motor cars speeding along the thoroughfare under his window, and he made the tentative suggestion that it would not hurt him any to be bundled up and taken for such a ride.

His nurses were compelled throughout the day to be vigilant against his straining himself in any way. One of them slipped over to the bedside just in time to prevent his sitting up and reaching out to pour himself a drink of grape juice.

Even Mr. Levy, however, realized that he was not so well yesterday, although he probably did not guess how completely the poison was doing its work. The noon bulletin from the sick room gave his respiration as 24 and the bulletin issued last night at 10 o'clock showed that it had jumped to 32. It spoke, too, of severe abdominal pains and the patient's increasing weakness. It was said then that he probably would not live the night through.

The physicians in consultation with Dr. Jacob Sarnoff would not have predicted early last week that Mr. Levy could live until Sunday. For his 60 years, he has shown amazing vitality, but he brought to meet the attack of this deadly poison a strong constitution that had never known a day's serious sickness.

Mr. Levy took a far larger dose of bichloride of mercury than was taken by B. Sanders Walker, the young Alabama banker whose calm fight for life last May won the attention and sympathy of the entire country. Mr. Walker took only seven grains of the poison, the treatment was begun after seven hours, and he died just one week later. Mr. Levy, a much older man, took between 27 and 30 grains of bichloride and the treatment was begun three hours later.

TOOK MERCURY BY MISTAKE.

Bridegroom Died a Week After Taking Poison as Cough Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26.—George P. Clickner, 21 years old, a bridegroom of four weeks, died at the Delaware Hospital to-day from the effects of bichloride of mercury taken by mistake. He took the poison last Sunday night, thinking it was cough medicine.

He remained at home two days after taking the poison, and physicians say that if he had been taken to a hospital at once, his life probably would have been saved.

Four weeks ago Mr. Clickner married Miss Della B. Peace, and they had just moved into their new home at 610 South Clayton Street.

GIRL WALKERS WIN WAGER.

Daughters of A. P. Ordway Made the Trip to Peekskill and Back.

Miss Helen Ordway and her sister, Mrs. Richard Tunison, walked in from Hastings yesterday afternoon to their home at 120 West 180th Street and won a wager of $200 from their father, A. P. Ordway, a manufacturing chemist. A week ago Mr. Ordway expressed an opinion that girls in general were "mollycoddles." His two daughters resented the suggestion and offered to walk as far as any man. Mr. Ordway promised $200 and a dinner if they cared to earn it. They were to walk to Peekskill and back in seven days.

Last Sunday they started out. In spite of the inclement weather they made the entire journey and are back again, proud of their achievement. Mrs. Ordway motored to Hastings yesterday to give them a lift, but the girls declined her aid and trudged back to town, tired but triumphant.

Mr. Ordway paid his wager last night.

12-HOUR BATTLE IN COLORADO STRIKE

Mine Guard Shot Dead and Striker Missing as Result of Almost Incessant Firing.

SITUATION VERY CRITICAL

More Than 700 Armed Men Now in Field Against the Guards—State Militia Mobilized.

LUDLOW, Col., Oct. 26.—A general battle between strikers, on the one side, and mine guards and Deputy Sheriffs on the other was waged for more than twelve hours to-day in Berwin Cañon at Hastings and in the vicinity of the Colorado & Southern station at Ludlow.

Firing started at 3 o'clock this morning and continued intermittently until nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon. One mine guard was killed and, according to union men, one striker is missing.

The situation is extremely critical tonight. More than 700 armed strikers are reported to be in the field against the mine guards.

Armed strikers patrol the entire district in the vicinity of Ludlow, and communication with the camps of Cedar Hill, Tollerburg, Berwin, Hastings, Del Augua, and Tobasco practically has been cut off.

Gov. Ammons ordered the mobilization of all the companies of the State Militia after a long-distance conference with officials at Trinidad at noon. In his messages to the companies throughout the State, the Governor ordered them to be ready to move at an instant's notice. The troops assembled in their armories, and the Colorado & Southern Railway got trains ready for the immediate movement of the soldiers.

The firing started this morning in the vicinity of the Colorado & Southeastern bridge, in the zone of yesterday's battle. The guards, it is said, retreated in the direction of Cedar Hill and Tobasco.

At daylight the strikers from the Ludlow tent colony made their way along th chills past Cedar Hill to Tobasco and opened a heavy fire on that camp. The guard who was killed was struck while returning the fire of the strikers near the mine tipple at Tobasco. He was Thomas Whitney.

The attack on Hastings began at about 11 o'clock. Shots rained on the camp from two quarters for nearly two hours, but, according to the officials of the Victor American Fuel Company, no serious damage was done.

The final skirmish of the day was an attack by the strikers along the Colorado & Southeastern tracks, near Barnes Station, on a passing Denver & Rio Grande train which the strikers declared was carrying mine guards.

The locomotive tender and the two cars were riddled with bullets.

In the attack on Tobasco about daylight many buildings were struck by bullets and the residents fled panic-stricken to basements for shelter. The strikers were entrenched in the hills that look down upon the mines.

DISORDER IN COPPER STRIKE.

Soldiers Quell Shooting That Followed Failure to Find Strikebreakers

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 26.—A large party of strikers last night visited Junction Station on the Copper Range Railroad to meet a train which they thought carried strikebreakers, but the train had no imported men aboard. Later there was considerable shooting in the business portion of the village of South Range. The military restored order.

A representative of the South Shore road has gone to Washington, and it is understood the matter of attacks on passenger trains will be laid before Federal officials. The operating mines of the district are now producing about 10,000 tons of copper rock daily, which is about one-fourth of normal.

SAYS BRYAN AIDS SALOONS.

Temperance League Assails Him for Backing Lee for Maryland Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—That politics makes strange bedfellows will be emphasized strongly if the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is to be believed.

In a circular received by many people here to-day the league accuses William J. Bryan of being on the side of the liquor interests in supporting Blair Lee for United States Senator in Maryand. If for no other reason, this charge is interesting on account of Mr. Bryan's advocacy of temperance and his practical application of principle by serving grape juice instead of wine at his dinners to foreign diplomats.

The league's circular, sent out from Baltimore, says that Blair Lee, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, has the backing of the liquor interests, without making any direct accusation. President Wilson's support of Mr. Lee is mentioned in the same sentence with a reference to that charge.

Secretary Bryan returned to Washington last night from a campaign trip in Maryland in Mr. Lee's behalf.

SHOULD IMPEACH PATSEY.

Sulzer Suggests This in an Offer to Pay for His Dog's Biscuits.

William Sulzer gave out yesterday the following telegram sent by him to Acting Controller Walsh on the subject of the investigation of the expense account of Mr. Sulzer while he was Governor:

October 25, 1913.

Acting Comptroller Walsh, Albany, N. Y.:

If you will send me the bill for Patsey's dog biscuit I will send you my check to reimburse the State for the thirty-five cents it cost. In view of the graft of millions of dollars uncovered during my administration, it is gratifying to know that your office is now on the job and has not overlooked the fact that Patsey got away with a dog biscuit. Poor Patsey! He should be impeached.

WILLIAM SULZER.

"That telegram speaks for itself," said Mr. Sulzer.

Schoolboy Dies of Football Hurts.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 26.—Hal Warner, 12 years old, a public school student, died here to-day as the result of injuries received yesterday in an interclass football game.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Star of India, Barry to New York, was 608 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:45 A. M.

ARRIVED—SS Ultonia, Almeria, Oct. 13; SS Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 22; SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Inajua, Oct. 20.

A pony glass of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS the morning after a dinner-party.—Adv.

SINKS VOLTURNO WITH DEAD

Dutch Crew Opens Hulk's Sea Cocks —Several Bodies Aboard.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Dutch tank steamer Charlois reports having examined the steamer Volturno on Oct. 17, which she found entirely burned out. Several bodies were aboard the ship.

The Volturno's stopcocks were opened and she was left sinking.

WILSON HEEDLESS OF 1916.

Only Thinking of Fulfilling Work of Present Term, Say Friends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Political Washington gossiped to-day about President Wilson's speech at Congress Hall, Philadelphia, when he said: "If you think too much about being re-elected, it is very difficult to be worth re-electing."

Prominent Democrats familiar with the President's point of view were of the opinion that he was not giving the slightest concern to anything but his present term.

"I don't care a continental about a second term," the President is quoted by some of his friends as having said not long ago. "I have been elected to one job and I must first do that well."

A Cabinet member considered the remark a typical utterance of Mr. Wilson's, and that the President was thinking only of accomplishing the work before him, not of his political future.

SEVEN FIREMEN KILLED.

Twenty-four Also Hurt in $500,000 Milwaukee Blaze.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Seven dead firemen and twenty-four injured were taken from the ruins of the store of the Goodyear Rubber Company here to-night in a fire which caused a loss of $500,000. It is believed there are several more bodies in the ruins.

The flames broke out on the second floor, and while the men were fighting the blaze from the front and rear an explosion sent the walls crashing down on fifty firemen. Windows for blocks around were smashed, and the flames spread to adjoining buildings.

Rescue companies were sent into the blazing mass and the bodies of the dead and injured were taken out.

Practically the entire fire fighting apparatus of the city was called to the scene, which is in the heart of the business section of the city. Several other firms suffered losses.

SEES MAN JUMP FROM BRIDGE

Policeman Finds Clothes Where Lad Beheld Italian Leap.

Irving Weiss of No. 75 Monroe Street reported to a policeman at the Manhattan end of the Manhattan Bridge last night that he had seen a man jump from the bridge about 160 feet east of the New York tower. The policeman went to the spot indicated and found a gray coat which bore the name of "E. Thompson & Co., Clothiers," a pair of black lace shoes, and a black derby that had been bought from a store at No. 140 Bowery.

Weiss said he was on his way home across the bridge from Brooklyn when he saw the man, about fifty feet in front of him, climbing the railing. The youth stood aghast as the man plunged forward. Weiss thought the man was an Italian and about 60 years old. He wore a white shirt and gray trousers, and his hair was partly gray, according to the youth.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES RIO.

Cheered by Crowds as He Takes a Train for Sao Paulo.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt left Rio Janeiro at 8 o'clock this evening by a special train for Sao Paulo. The party was accompanied to the train by a representative of President da Fonseca, by all the Ministers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of Parliament and higher officials. The crowds cheered the departing visitors.

Earlier in the day Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by the Foreign Minister Dr. Lauro Müller, and a committee, went on an excursion to Petropolis.

SNOW BLANKETS OKLAHOMA

Three Inches Deep in Some Places—Texas Pan Handle Suffers, Too.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 26.—Snow fell throughout Oklahoma from Saturday midnight to Sunday noon to a depth of from three inches at Bartlesville, and one inch in the Pan Handle, to a slight flurry in the southwestern part of the State. A cold north wind accompanied the snow. Temperatures are reported near freezing.

In the Pan Handle of Texas the snowfall measured two inches, the temperature dropping from 80 degrees to 35 in four hours.

FREIGHTER AFIRE IN GALE.

The Sowwell's Crew Has a Hard Fight with Blaze in Cotton Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—With the deck blistering hot and the ship pitching in a gale, the chief and second engineers of the British freighter Sowwell chopped a hole in the buckling plates last Friday morning, through which they got a stream of water on the blazing cotton beneath the hatchway and saved the vessel from destruction. But it was not until the steamer was tied up at a dock here and steam fire engines began pumping water into the hold that the fire was under control.

The steamer was 380 miles southeast of Halifax when the fire was discovered. Her course was changed and she headed for this port, but she became unmanageable, and it was necessary to repair the steering gear before she could make good speed. She has 11,343 bales of cotton in her hold, and it may be days before the fire is extinguished.

The steamer registers 2,432 tons, and is bound from Savannah for Havre, France.

"Atrocities" Pictures for Schools.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—By permission of the Director of Public Instruction, the schools of Constantinople are to be provided with pictures which are said to illustrate atrocities practiced upon the Turks in the Balkan war.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

MURPHY SWEARS M'CALL DIDN'T PAY FOR JUSTICESHIP

McCall Himself Issues a Statement Denying the Charge Made by Hennessy.

AVOIDS USE OF HIS NAME

But Dares Him to Put His Charge in Writing So That He Can Proceed Against Him.

QUINN ATTACKS HENNESSY

Says He Said in Albany That Sulzer Was Crazy and Could Not Tell the Truth.

HENNESSY HITS BACK HARD

Calls Quinn a Pensioner on Murphy, and Murphy Himself a Larcenist.

RYAN CONTRADICTS SULZER

Didn't Say Father Could Control Murphy—Lemuel Ely Quigg Used to Sound Republican Senators.

Edward E. McCall, Tammany's candidate for Mayor and Charles F. Murphy, his sponsor, broke their silence last night regarding the campaign charge made by John A. Hennessy that Mr. McCall had paid $35,000 for his nomination for Supreme Court Justice in 1902. From his headquarters in the Hotel Martinique, Mr. McCall issued a statement in which he vigorously denied that he ever paid any money for his nomination to Charles F. Murphy, George Washington Plunkitt, or anyone else. Mr. Murphy made affidavit that McCall had never paid him anything at any time.

Mr. McCall did not take up any of the other charges made by Mr. Hennessy except to say that he denied every statement that Mr. Hennessy made, but it was said that he might issue another statement to-day covering in detail all the attacks made by Mr. Hennessy. Mr. McCall said that he deemed it a duty not only to himself and his family, but to the voters, to make "emphatic, specific, and detailed denial of every statement that this creature has uttered."

Names Ex-Inspector McLaughlin.

Mr. McCall also denied that he had ever received a dollar from former Police Inspector McLaughlin. Mr. Hennessy had charged that the Tammany candidate had borrowed money from a former Inspector of police, without naming the Inspector. Mr. McCall admitted having appointed a son of former Inspector McLaughlin to office, but he said it was several years after he had been elected. He also denied having met Anthony N. Brady or Mr. Plunkitt in a room at the Hoffman House.

In his statement Mr. McCall dared Mr. Hennessy to put his charges in writing over his signature. He said that as Mr. Hennessy's statements were spoken, and not written, the law did not give him any redress in a criminal prosecution. The Tammany candidate also threatened to bring to book the newspapers which had published Mr. Hennessy's charges.

At the McCall headquarters a number of other affidavits from persons mentioned by Mr. Hennessy were also given out, beside the one from Charles F. Murphy. One was made by George W. Plunkitt, who denied that Mr. McCall had ever paid any money to him and who swore that during all the time he had known Mr. McCall since his election in 1902 he had never spoken to him except to say "Good morning" or "Good afternoon."

McNally Contradicts Hennessy.

John J. McNally, who called upon Mr. McCall at the office of the Public Service Commission accompanied by Mr. Hennessy, made affidavit that the visit to Mr. McCall upon that occasion did not last longer than seven or eight minutes, and Emily I. Kearr of Brooklyn made affidavit that she was in the outer office of the Public Service Commission upon the occasion of the visit, and that Mr. Hennessy and Mr. McNally did not remain in the room with Mr. McCall longer than ten or twelve minutes, and that both came out together. This was the visit which Mr. Hennessy referred to in his speeches as lasting more than an hour, and at which he said affairs between Murphy and Sulzer were discussed at length.

Allan Ryan also issued a statement yesterday denying that William Sulzer told the truth in his speech on Saturday about an alleged conference between Sulzer and Ryan in the course of which Sulzer quoted Allan Ryan as having said that his father, Thomas F. Ryan, was the only man who could control Murphy. Mr. Ryan said also that the person he asked to act as an intermediary to "sound" Republican sentiment regarding the feeling among the Republican Senators on the question of impeachment was Lemuel Ely Quigg.

Charles F. Murphy had intended to issue a statement last night attacking Mr. Sulzer, but after a conference with his advisers he decided to hold it back until to-day.

This is McCall's statement:

Doesn't Name Hennessy.

My attention has been called to the publication in the columns of the various newspapers of the city to what purports to be the utterances of an individual employed by the Fusion

Party, or enlisted in their service and speaking seemingly at their sanction in this campaign, which, though veiled and craftily framed, are intended to create the impression in the public mind that I, in 1902, when I was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, purchased my nomination by the payment of a large sum of money.

If these alleged statements were made at a time other than when the city was in the throes of a political campaign I would be content to stand upon my record and reputation in this community, and would not deign to notice or call attention by my act to this individual who makes these statements or attach any significance to them as warranting a denial from me. But, under the circumstances, I deem it a duty not only to myself and family but to the electorate of this community to make emphatic, specific, and detailed denial of every statement that this creature has uttered.

Denies He Paid for Nomination.

A careful reading of what is purported to have been stated by him leaves one somewhat in doubt as to whether he makes a positive declaration that I paid money for my judicial nomination, or whether, in delivering himself in questioning form, he wants to carry to the public mind an insinuation to that effect. But in every aspect, whether it be by the boldness of positive statement or the wickedness of the more devious method, I want to stamp his utterance, or his insinuation, as a gross and outrageous slander, without the slightest vestige of truth and constituting an outrage that will necessarily call for further action.

I never paid to Charles F. Murphy or to George W. Plunkitt any sum of money, small or great, ranging from a penny up to any amount that the imagination of this individual could conceive of. Not only does this apply to these gentlemen named, but I never, indirectly or in any other manner, paid to any person on earth for them, or to any other individual, any money whatsoever, or anything of value whatsoever; and neither did anybody in my behalf, acting upon my authority for me, or with any knowledge on my part, then or since acquired, pay any money or anything of value for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, with which I was honored.

Did Contribute For Coler.

I never went to the Hoffman House, or to any other hotel, or to any other place and met ex-Senator Plunkitt in a room in such hotel or any other place. I never had a conversation of any kind with Senator Plunkitt in reference to my nomination. I never resided in any district in which Senator Plunkitt was leader.

I never talked with Anthony N. Brady in my life about my nomination for Justice. As I was never in Mr. Brady's room, if he had one in the Hoffman House, and never knew that he resided there or had a room there. I knew nothing about Mr. Brady's movements or where he lived, or where was upon any night. Though I knew Mr. Brady, he being a prominent Albanian and I a boy born and reared there, my acquaintance with him while being a delightful one, although he was a much older man than I always respected and admired, intimacy with him never passed beyond that of the most casual nature.

In the year 1902, when I was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, there was a Gubernatorial canvass, and the nominee on the Democratic ticket was Bird S. Coler. Without request or intimation from any one, I voluntarily made a contribution, and if my recollection serves me rightly, it was a day or two before election. This contribution was made to the Treasurer of the local Democracy, as has been a recognized custom, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the campaign. I do not recall the exact amount. I made a statement of the same, together with my expenditures in the canvass, and caused it to be filed in the County Clerk's office.

This man has given utterance to a statement about some note amounting to $35,000. The statement in the press in reference to same has carried to the public the idea or has left the impression on the public mind that it was a note of mine and was employed or used in reference to this judicial nomination. I have seen that this man has repudiated that he ever made that statement in reference to me, but I am not content to have that feature of his alleged utterances rest upon his denial that he ever made it. If he did say so his utterance was a downright falsehood.

Denies $35,000 Note.

I never made such a note, he never saw such a note, and he and the newspapers that published any such statement in reference to me will have to answer to me for such a publication.

His veiled references to an Inspector of Police, we are perhaps justified in assuming, have reference to ex-Inspector McLaughlin, and the justification for this assertion on my part is the declaration that he made in a speech last night, where he makes a reference to an appointment by me of the Inspector's relative to a position under me.

His statements in reference to the Inspector are false and untrue. I never received a dollar from the Inspector to be devoted to political purposes of any kind, and certainly not for any purpose looking toward my nomination. For a long number of years I was the attorney and counselor of ex-Inspector McLaughlin in charge of all his matters, and no other relation of any kind existed between us, nor were any moneys received by me or paid out by me except in such relation.

Did Appoint McLaughlin's Son.

In so far as he asserts that I did appoint the Inspector's son, it is true, but even in reference to this he has stated an untruth when he says that one of my first official acts was to make this appointment. As a matter of fact, the appointment was not made until six or seven years after I had become a Judge.

The Inspector never asked me to make the appointment, never knew there was a vacancy to be filled by me until I told him I had such an appointment to make and would be very glad to appoint his son, as I had known him since childhood.

It is true that the boy suffers from some physical ailment, but it in no wise incapacitates him, nor did it interfere in any way with his performance of the duties of the position I appointed him to, and the low order of this man's mind is best illustrated when he refers to this young man as a cripple.

Dares Hennessy to Write Charges.

And now a closing word. I want to place before the public the situation, which it is fair to presume laymen do not understand. These alleged statements were spoken by this individual, were not written, in so far as I am able to find out, although I have made a diligent search to find a writing.

While defamatory and slanderous in the extreme, they constitute in that aspect merely slander, for which the law gives me no redress in criminal prosecution.

It would be vastly different if he had written or had authorized the writing of these statements, when I would have been able to have proceeded against him in a criminal prosecution for libel.

I now invite him and ask him if he dares to put these accusations in writing over his signature.

McCall Didn't Pay, Says Murphy.

This affidavit in reply to the Hennessy charges, made by Charles F. Murphy, was also given out from McCall headquarters:

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Charles F. Murphy, being duly sworn, says:

I live at No. 305 East Seventeenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

I have been informed that one Hennessy has stated that Honorable Edward E. McCall paid money to me in consideration of his nomination to the Supreme Court.

Such statement is unqualifiedly false, as I never asked for, nor did I ever receive from Judge McCall himself, or from any person on his behalf, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value at any time.

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of October, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GLACKEN,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Wasn't Paid, Plunkitt Says.

Accompanying Mr. Murphy's affidavit came the following from ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt:

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

George W. Plunkitt, being duly sworn, says:

I live at 323 West Fifty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and have known Judge Edward E. McCall only since his election in 1902. During that whole time I have never spoken to him, except to say "good morning" or "good afternoon."

It is absolutely and outrageously false to say that he ever paid me a dollar at any time for any purpose. The statement made by a Mr. Hennessy that I met Judge McCall at the Hoffman House is likewise false. I have not been in the Hoffman House for twenty years.

Judge McCall has never lived in the district where I was a leader to my knowledge, and I have never seen him except to see him pass through the Court House corridor on his way from his chambers to the courtroom or as he entered or left the building.

GEORGE W. PLUNKITT.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of October, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GLACKEN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

McNally's Version of Meeting.

This is McNally's affidavit regarding the meeting between Hennessy and McCall:

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

John J. McNally being duly sworn, says:

I reside at No. 392 Fort Washington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and have known Judge Edward E. McCall for over thirty years.

I was a candidate for the position of Confidential Agent in the State Prison Department of the State of New York last Summer and saw Mr. Hennessy several times in relation to the appointment, as I had known him for over three years.

At one of these meetings I told Mr. Hennessy that Judge McCall had known me for many years, and he suggested that I ask the Judge to recommend my appointment to the Governor so that he might ask the Superintendent of Prisons to appoint me.

Some time after this I heard Mr. Hennessy was at the Press Club, and I went there and saw him. I asked him to go with me to see Judge McCall. He said he could not go then, but would come a little later. I went into the ground floor of the Tribune Building and waited until he came in, and then went up to the Public Service Commission's room on the fourteenth floor. I went right into Judge McCall's room and Mr. Hennessy stopped to talk with a lady in the waiting room.

When he came into Judge McCall's room I said: "This is Mr. Hennessy." We then sat down and talked about me and my appointment, which conference, to the best of my recollection, did not exceed seven or eight minutes. Judge McCall told him how long he had known me and what he knew about my ability, and said he could tell the Governor he highly recommended me for the position.

Nothing else was discussed or spoken of, to my recollection, and we went out together after Judge McCall had given Mr. Hennessy a letter or something in an envelope.

JOHN J. McNALLY.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of October, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GLACKEN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Emily Kearr's Statement.

This is the affidavit signed by Emily Kearr:

135 St. Mark's Avenue,
Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1913.

Dear Judge McCall—I have seen in the papers that Mr. Hennessy says I was in your office the day he called. I have known him some years, and remember one day last Summer seeing him at the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. I was waiting to see you when he passed through the waiting room and spoke to me. There was another gentleman with him. They passed into your room before I did, and were with you not to exceed ten or fifteen minutes when they came out together.

It is not true that Mr. Hennessy stayed with you over an hour.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) EMILY KEARR.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Emily I. Kearr being duly sworn says that she wrote and has read the foregoing letter, and that the same is true in every particular.

Sworn before me this 25th day of Oct., 1913.

WILLIAM J. GLACKEN,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

T. C. QUINN ATTACKS HENNESSY

Says Governor's Agent Told Him Sulzer Was a Liar and Crazy.

Thomas C. Quinn, who is a confidential adviser to Charles F. Murphy, and as close to him as any man in Tammany Hall, called at the headquarters of Mr. McCall yesterday and volunteered to make a statement regarding a conversation he said he had with John A. Hennessy in Albany while the impeachment trial was in progress. Mr. Quinn insisted upon putting his statement in the form of an affidavit, and an notary was called to swear him.

In the affidavit Mr. Quinn said that Mr. Hennessy told him that Sulzer was a liar, that he could not believe anything he said, and that he was through advising him. He swore that Mr. Hennessy told him that Sulzer was crazy, and that unless something was done there would be a "regency" at the Executive Mansion. This is Mr. Quinn's affidavit, which he said he intended to publish in the form of an editorial in the next issue of The New York Ledger, a Tammany publication of which Mr. Quinn was formerly editor:

Thomas C. Quinn's Statement.

I have known John A. Hennessy in newspaper work for more than twenty years. For nearly a quarter of a century he and I have been members of the New York Press Club, and while seldom holding the same views in club or other matters, yet our relations have been at all times friendly.

Shortly after noon Thursday, Oct. 16, I accidentally met Mr. Hennessy on the north side of Lancaster Street, Albany, just east of High Street. Mr. Hennessy was accompanied by a man, taller and stouter than himself, whom I did not know, and who, as Mr. Hennessy and I shook hands, stepped into a family grocery store which is on the northeast corner of High and Lancaster Streets.

Mr. Hennessy and I moved toward the curbstone as he asked me what I thought of the Sulzer situation. At that hour the private consultations of the Impeachment Court were about ended, but nothing was known as to the action of the court beyond The Associated Press story of that morning giving an alleged roll call on Article I., which afterward proved to be correct.

Mr. Hennessy said:

"Well, Tom, what do you think of the situation, anyhow?"

My reply was that I was tired and disgusted with the whole mess, and that the Administration was a sad spectacle for the party and the State. I said further:

"If your friend Sulzer doesn't resign, I think he will be put out, and I think it is not even yet too late for him to resign and save something of his reputation."

Says Hennessy Called Sulzer Crazy.

Mr. Hennessy then said:

"Well, I suppose you will have one of the surprises of your life when I tell you that I do not give a hoot how it all comes out, or what Sulzer does. I am through with Sulzer, and I have been through with him for some weeks.

"That man is crazy, absolutely crazy. He cannot tell the truth; it is one damn lie after another. That man over there (gesturing in a southerly direction toward the Executive Mansion) is crazy, and if they don't put him out they will have to establish a Regency. It is nothing to me how it comes out."

"Well," I said, "John, you do surprise me, for, next to Sulzer, I blamed you for about everything that has happened since the beginning, and almost everybody I know thinks so, too."

"Well," he said, "now listen to me. You remember the night that Sulzer gave out that statement that he knew nothing about the Schiff check for $2,500 until the 10th day of May last? Well, the night that statement was given out I was with the Governor and he showed me the statement that he had prepared. I read it and said:

"'For God's sake, you are not going to send this stuff out? Why, Governor, you know that I know that you knew all the time all about the $2,500. Don't make a fool of yourself. They'll make you out a liar as sure as your name is Sulzer. Don't be crazy, man.'

"Before I left the Governor," continued Mr. Hennessy, "the copies of that statement were torn up in my presence and thrown into the waste basket. Sulzer agreed that he would not send it out. I went down to State Street to Keeler's to have something to eat late in the evening, and while I was there in came the newspaper men with the very statement that I had seen torn into scraps and thrown into the waste basket.

I said to them: "Where did you get that? The Governor has not given it out, has he?"

He certainly had.

Said Sulzer Didn't Dare Testify.

So the next morning I saw the Governor's personal stenographer, Ben Smith, and I said to him:

"Where did you get that statement about the Schiff check that was given out here last night?"

"Why," said Smith, "a little while after you left, Mr. Hennessy, the Governor came out and said to me, 'I have mislaid those copies of that Schiff matter that you gave me. Get me some more. And I got them out for him."

Well that finished Bill Sulzer with me, went on Hennessy, emphasizing every word. Since that time, while I have been doing all I could for him, under the circumstances, he has had neither my confidence nor my advice. I tell you, the man is crazy.

Well, John, I said. Why didn't Sulzer go on the stand and be a man?

Mr. Hennessy answered:

"Go on the stand? I will tell you why he did not go on the stand. Why, you fellows have got all this stuff on him. Just imagine Stanchfield getting him on the stand and saying, 'Did you give out that statement denying knowledge of the Schiff check?' He would have to say 'Yes,' wouldn't he? And then they would flash Schiff's testimony on him and say, 'Does Schiff lie?' 'No.' 'Then you lie?' And what could he say but 'Yes.' That would be fine.

"That's one. Then they would get Morgenthau, and they'd say to Sulzer, 'Is this what Morgenthau has sworn to true?' What could he say but 'Yes.' 'Then you lied, Governor, didn't you?' 'Yes-es.'

"Again, Allan Ryan. 'Did Ryan tell the truth on this witness stand?' What under oath could the Governor say but 'Yes.' Then you lied again, Governor?

"Now that is why he didn't go on the stand. I am telling you he couldn't go on the stand. The man is crazy, and if they do not put him out, I say again, they will have to put a Regency over him. He cannot tell the truth."

Now Slanders Others to Aid Him.

After a little further conversation, in which we both expressed disgust at the whole situation, we parted.

Many times between Thursday, Oct. 16, and Sunday, Oct. 19, meeting mutual friends of Mr. Hennessy and myself, I told them of this conversation, thinking to mitigate the general feeling among organization Democrats whom I knew against Mr. Hennessy, who so often had been blamed for Sulzer's political incompetency.

Since last Monday, when Mr. Hennessy appeared upon the platform in bitter denunciation of everybody who has had to bear with Sulzer since he was Governor, my veracity has been called in question by my friends as to what Mr. Hennessy told me. Therefore, make Mr. Hennessy's statements public, in this verified statement, for at no time was there any suggestion of a confidential chat, or of any restraint or reservation.

Moreover, only last night, among newspaper men who live at Garry Benson's Hotel, where Mr. Hennessy stays when in Albany, there has long been knowledge, I find, of Mr. Hennessy's damning opinion of Sulzer's honor and sanity and of Mrs. Hennessy's frequent public reference, over the telephone and otherwise, to the Executive Mansion as "the bug house."

Mr. Hennessy's disingenuous appeals to the uninformed citizenship of this city during the past week, his cheap public platform, fanning prejudice and fanaticism on premises that he knows to be false, make it impossible for the friends of this city who know to listen without making truthful reply and exposure.

William Sulzer's conduct compelled John Hennessy's repudiation of him. Now Hennessy is slandering others, who gave even greater forbearance to Sulzer than he himself could.

THOMAS C. QUINN.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of October, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GLACKEN,
Notary Public Kings County.

Mr. Quinn is at present State Supervisor of Public Records, having been appointed by Gov. Dix. He was managing editor of The New York Daily News in 1909 and bought The News from Frank A. Munsey in 1908. He began an agitation for displaying the American flag on public schools and public buildings by articles in The New York Press and carried the agitation all over the country throughout the country. He lives at 331 West Fifty-fifth Street and has an office at 88 Centre Street.

"QUINN IS MURPHY'S MAN."

Hennessy Calls Him an Incompetent and Murphy a Larcenist.

John A. Hennessy said at his home, 590 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, last night that he would not comment upon the statement of Mr. McCall until he had read it in full. He said he would have something to say about it at the meeting he is to address to-night.

"At that meeting I will wipe Mr. McCall off the map," said Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Hennessy denied that he had made most of the remarks alleged to have been made by him to Thomas C. Quinn, and he added:

"Mr. Quinn has been supported by Charles F. Murphy for at least twelve years. He may have been supported by Murphy long before that period, but I don't think I could prove that.

"Murphy started a daily paper for him at the time McClellan was fighting Murphy. That newspaper was known as The Ledger. Mr. Murphy put into that paper about $75,000, not of his own money, but of money which he lives on now and which he lived on then. That is, money collected from the underground sources.

"Mr. Murphy also saw that Mr. Quinn received advertising from the Surrogates' office and other sources which Mr. Murphy could control. Of course the use of public money for advertisements in a dead sheet was larceny, but larceny is not new to Mr. Murphy. Mr. Quinn's paper ceased to be a daily and became a weekly.

"Although the New York public may not know it, Mr. Quinn's paper is still published, and receives the advertisements of New York State regularly, under orders from Mr. Murphy. Mr. Quinn's paper will receive this year many thousands of dollars from the office of the Secretary of State.

"The probability is that Mr. Quinn gives most of it to Mr. Murphy. The reason I say this is because Mr. Quinn has a $4,000 sinecure in the Department of Education in Albany, created for him by Mr. Murphy in the first year of the administration of Gov. Dix. This was a pension to Quinn which is still kept up because of what Mr. Quinn knows about Mr. Murphy.

"Mr. Quinn does nothing for his $4,000, but of course it was not expected that he would when he was appointed.

"Mr. Murphy doesn't pay his pension of $4,000 either. The State pays it.

"Mr. Quinn is correct in stating that he met me. He met me on the corner of Eagle and Lancaster Streets, four doors away from the Department of Highways, in Albany. I was accompanied by Elmer Garretson. There is a grocery store on the corner. Mr. Quinn rather took me without shoving me to one side, and I didn't introduce him to Mr. Garretson, who comes from Northport, L. I. Garretson went into the grocery store.

"Quinn said to me that he was disgusted and mortified at the conditions, and said that his friends in his district in New York believed that the party was being murdered. I told him I agreed with him. Then I said to him:

"'Who do you think is to blame!'

"He said, 'I think both are to blame. I think Murphy and Sulzer are both to blame.'

"I said, 'I agree with you.'

"I have known Mr. Quinn for twenty-five years and was frank in my statement to him. Our whole conversation didn't last four minutes.

"I have been accused underground by Murphy's men of larceny. I have been accused by Murphy's men of blackmailing contractors and buying a house with the proceeds. Murphy has had his detectives looking into my record for the last thirty years.

"The weakness of the Tammany position is shown when the best thing they can put forward now in the late stage of the campaign is a statement from a man who is, first, notoriously a pensioner of Murphy, and second, when he is best known, and notoriously and properly so, as mentally incompetent.

"To prove that Quinn is Murphy's man I suggest that Mr. Murphy produce him at any meeting which I am to address. I'll ask Quinn some questions, and I'll let the audience decide."

HENNESSY'S NEW ATTACK.

Revelations in Stilwell Case Will Startle the City, He Asserts.

John A. Hennessy, ex-Gov. Sulzer's graft investigator, will renew his attack upon Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall to-night with an entirely new line of ammunition. He told the newspaper reporters yesterday that he expected to bring out facts more damaging to Tammany than those contained in his broadsides of last week. He will take up the case of ex-Senator Stilwell, now a convict in Sing Sing, in two speeches which he will deliver to-night, and he promises to make revelations regarding the part played by Tammany in the affairs of the ex-Senator from the Bronx that will startle the city. Mr. Hennessy would not say yesterday what the nature of the charges was which he would bring against Tammany in his speeches on the Stilwell matter, but while speaking in Brooklyn on last Friday night he said:

"On next Monday night Hennessy will tell a very interesting story about Senator Stilwell in State Prison, and Hennessy was with Stilwell for five hours. And while Hennessy was with Stilwell for five hours a dictagraph was working, and a very good stenographer was working—and I have a very keen ear for storing up what I hear." Then he went on to say that he would tell some things to-night that would throw a side light on the government of the State by Tammany Hall.

Mr. Hennessy saw the reporters at the New York Press Club at 21 Spruce Street yesterday afternoon. He said he was not going to speak anywhere on Sunday but was resting his throat and preparing for a final whirlwind campaign in this the last week before election.

He said that he could not give any advance details of what he would say about Stilwell because he was waiting for one or two persons connected with the matter to give him a response on the story relating to them, and that he didn't want to break faith with them. Mr. Hennessy added that there was no doubt that this release would be given him in plenty of time to use the material in his speeches to-night.

Mr. Hennessy was accompanied by friends yesterday wherever he went, because, as he announced in his speeches, he is afraid that Tammany will "frame" something up on him. Late yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his friends, he went to the Broadway Central Hotel, where he had an appointment with ex-Gov. Sulzer. No details of what was said at this conference could be obtained last night.

On Saturday night, Assemblyman Raymond B. Carver, a Tammany man from the Twenty-seventh District, called at THE NEW YORK TIMES office to see, as he explained, "if there had been a story printed that Hennessy was the proprietor of a gambling house." Mr. Carver said that Hennessy had kept such a place, and that he was investigating Hennessy's trail. When Mr. Hennessy was asked yesterday if this report was true, he said:

"Well, you can say that if Hennessy did run a gambling house or if anyone else ran a gambling house, Mr. Murphy would know about it, because there is not a gambling house being run in this city is not under the protection of the district leader. If anybody would have the proof that I ever ran a gambling house, Mr. Murphy would have it."

Mr. Hennessy declined to say anything more about the report yesterday, but intimated that he would deal with it thoroughly in his speeches this week. He will make his first address to-night in a hall at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, but his largest meeting will be at the Manhattan Casino, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street.

SIGNERS FOR McCALL.

They Express Regret at Appeals to Prejudice Jewish Citizens.

A number of leading business and professional men held a conference at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday and indorsed the candidacy of Edward E. McCall. This was adopted:

To the Citizens of New York:

The suggestion has been made in the newspapers, and we regret to say is being assiduously circulated, that a portion of the Jewish citizens of New York is being appealed to to vote in the coming Mayoralty election, not according to firm and settled convictions as to what is for the best interest of the city and their own personal interests, but in a spirit of revenge and prejudice.

The Jewish people pride themselves on their deep sense of justice, and they strongly resent the accusation that they can be influenced in this or any other election except by logic and reason.

The upright character and splendid record of Justice Edward E. McCall are well known to us, and we believe his election would insure to the citizens of New York an efficient and economical administration, and a man, being a liberal and broad-minded man, will be fair to all citizens irrespective of race or creed.

We, the undersigned, unqualifiedly favor the election of Judge McCall, and we urge our people to pass upon the important questions involved in this campaign and the candidates solely on their merits.

Among those who signed were Samuel Untermyer, N. Taylor Phillips, I. N. Stettenheim, Henry W. Unger, Daniel P. Hayes, Dr. Oscar Wolff, Charles L. Hoffman, Henry Waldman, Dr. William L. Sirovich, Ira J. Ettinger, Leon Sanders, Nathan M. Markwell, Moses A. Isaacs, Samuel Gotthelf, Edward Kaufman, Sol Bloom, Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Hoffman, the Rev. M. De Sola Mendes, Max Oppenheimer, David Leventritt, Louis S. Posner, Edward Mandel, Henry Wollman, Jerome H. Buck, Leon Weinstock, Moses H. Moses, Samuel Baum, Isadore M. Levy, Alexander Lyons, Municipal Court Justice Leopold Prince, Nathan Hirsch, Herman Goodstein, Emanuel J. Meyers, Samuel Dorf, Frederick Haberman, Samuel Ecker, and N. Napoleon Levy.

BUSY DAY FOR McCALL.

Candidate Will Speak at Many Meetings Throughout the City.

A dinner will be given to all the candidates on the Democratic ticket at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Wednesday night by the New York delegation in Congress. Edward E. McCall and Joseph A. Goulden will make speeches and Herman A. Metz has threatened to read a poem—his first effort.

Mr. McCall will make many speeches to-day. At noon he will address the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association at 16 Vesey Street, and at 1 o'clock he will attend a luncheon to his Jewish supporters at his home. At 6:30 o'clock in the evening he will speak before the New York Dinner Club at the Hotel Plaza, and from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock he will address meetings at these places: 8 P. M., Far Rockaway; 9:15, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street; 9:30, St. Lawrence Hospital Fair, Waldorf; 10 o'clock, Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue; 10:30, a colored voters' meeting at Carnegie Hall, and 11 o'clock, J. J. Hagan's Club, 131 West Sixty-fourth Street.

RYAN SAYS SULZER LIES ABOUT HIS GIFT

Answers Ex-Governor's Charge That He Offered to Aid Him —Did Sound Republicans.

HERRICK TOLD OF $10,000

When Sulzer Intended to Take the Stand—Did Not Say His Father "Could Control Murphy."

Allan A. Ryan issued a statement last night replying to the assertions of William Sulzer concerning the $10,000 campaign contribution which the latter says he sent to Charles F. Murphy through John H. Delaney, and which was not accounted for. Mr. Ryan said he did not know what became of the money.

Mr. Ryan's statement, however, revealed that it was ex-Justice Herrick of Sulzer's counsel who gave the information of Mr. Ryan's gift of $10,000 in cash. According to Mr. Ryan, ex-Justice Herrick told John B. Stanchfield of the prosecution that Sulzer intended to go on the stand and testify about the $10,000 contribution, withholding Mr. Ryan's name. He asked for an agreement between counsel to keep the name secret, and Mr. Stanchfield refused. The latter then subpoenaed Mr. Ryan, and the facts of the contribution came out.

Mr. Ryan also revealed in his statement last night that the go-between in Sulzer's effort to sound William Barnes through Senator Root in order to get the Republican State Senators on his side was Lemuel E. Quigg. Mr. Ryan said that Sulzer asked him to learn what the Republican situation was as bearing on his case, and that in a few hours, through Mr. Quigg, he was in possession of a statement which has since become public, saying that the Republican organization as such could do nothing for Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Ryan asserted that the Sulzer version of the telephone conversation between him and Sulzer from Suffern was entirely false. He also said that Sulzer lied in saying that Mr. Ryan suggested that Sulzer should get Mr. Jerome, Senator Root, or Mr. Nicoll as his counsel.

Mr. Ryan asserted that Sulzer's statement that Mr. Ryan had said that his father, Thomas F. Ryan, could "control Mr. Murphy" was a rank falsehood. Here is the statement:

Mr. Ryan's Answer.

My attention has been called to a speech made by Mr. Sulzer last night, which is reported in this morning's newspapers. In this speech Mr. Sulzer says that he is giving the true story regarding my contribution of $10,000 to his campaign fund and regarding his efforts to enlist my services in assisting him to have his trial stopped. Without hesitation I say that Mr. Sulzer is not telling the truth. I have no quarrel with Mr. Sulzer, and I am in no way interested in his impeachment or in his quarrel with Mr. Murphy. I volunteered no information against Sulzer. I was subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the Impeachment Court, and I had to obey the subpoena and answer such questions as I was asked.

I am informed by Mr. Stanchfield, of counsel for the Board of Managers in the impeachment proceedings against Sulzer, that the Managers did not get the information about my contribution until after they had rested their case, and that they got the information then from Judge Herrick, Mr. Sulzer's counsel, who came to Mr. Stanchfield and told him that Sulzer was going on the witness stand in his own behalf and would testify about several contributions that the Managers had no knowledge of, and among others a contribution of $10,000 from me, and Herrick asked Stanchfield to agree that Sulzer should take the stand he should be permitted to testify to having received my contribution, but should not be forced to give my name to the court. The Managers refused to enter into this deal, but it was through the making of this proposition that the Managers learned of my contribution.

How I came to make the contribution I have already testified to under oath, and if Sulzer thought my version was incorrect, he had full opportunity to go on the same witness stand where I testified and there deny it. But he did not, and the reason is that I can corroborate every statement I made.

Sulzer Asked for It.

I know nothing about his alleged talks with Murphy, in which he says Murphy told him to ask for a contribution. I am not, and never have been, in Mr. Murphy's confidence. I never said, or even suggested, to Mr. Murphy, or to any one else, that I was willing to make a contribution to Sulzer's campaign fund, and neither Mr. Murphy nor any one else spoke to me, either directly or indirectly, about making such a contribution until Sulzer himself appealed to me for help, and continued to beg for $7,500, or as much more as I could give, and to plead so hard that I finally told Mr. McGlone to give Sulzer ten thousand dollars. It was my father's money. In his absence from the country I assumed the responsibility for making this contribution.

I don't know by whom Delaney or whom Sulzer speaks, but it certainly was not Delaney or any one else but Sulzer himself who asked me for the money, and he did say to me to tell my father, "I am the same old Bill." Sulzer says he gave this $10,000 to Mr. Delaney, and that Delaney gave it to Murphy. I know nothing about this.

So much for the contribution. Now about Sulzer's attempt to get my help to have the charges dismissed. Sulzer's version of my conversation with him over the telephone from Suffern is entirely false. When he tries to make it appear that I ran after him with offers of help, and that I suggested what he should do and what counsel he should employ, that he made no requests of me and that I did all suggesting, he lies. The record of telephone calls will show that on Sept. 8 he called me from Albany. I was not in town, and he left word with Mr. McGlone and with Mr. Howard, my secretary, to send me word that he was anxious to talk to me.

Appeals for Help.

The fact is that about noon on Monday, Sept. 8, 1913, Mr. McGlone, my father's secretary, called me on the telephone at Suffern and stated that Gov. Sulzer had been trying to reach me by telephone, and later on the same day Mr. Howard, my secretary, called me at Suffern and also stated that Albany had called up the office and that the message was that Gov. Sulzer was anxious to speak with me.

I did not want to talk with him unless some third party was present to hear the conversation, so on the evening of that day I went to the house of George W. Morgan, an attorney, who has a country place near mine at Suffern. I asked Mr. Morgan whether I could use his telephone to call Gov. Sulzer, saying to him that the Governor had been trying to reach me on the telephone, and I asked Mr. Morgan to be present while I talked to the Governor. Mr. Morgan called up long distance and asked to be connected with Gov. Sulzer at Albany. Word came that Sulzer was on the wire, and Mr. Morgan then handed the 'phone to me. I told Sulzer who I was and that my office 'phoned me that he had telephoned me several times and wanted to speak to me.

He said yes, that he was very anxious to see me and wished me to come to Albany the next day. I told him that I would not do so. He urged me to come, but I refused, and he then requested me to meet him in New York on Wednesday, the 10th of September, as it was a very important matter that he wished to see me about and that he would come down for that particular purpose. I told him that it was impossible for me to be in New York on Wednesday, but that I would be there on Thursday. He said that he would come down particularly to see me on that day and would I come to his office at 12 o'clock Thursday, the 11th.

Ryan Meets Sulzer.

I reached my office in New York a little after 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 11th of September, and upon arriving I was informed by Mr. McGlone that Gov. Sulzer's secretary had telephoned that the Governor was waiting for me at his office. I went to Gov. Sulzer's office at about half-past eleven. As I was entering Gov. Sulzer's private office a gentleman was coming out of that office, and Gov. Sulzer introduced the gentleman to me as ex-Gov. Spriggs. Spriggs left and Sulzer and I were alone in Sulzer's private office and the door was closed. After the usual greetings, the first thing Sulzer said to me was, "Are you people for McCall?" I answered that I thought that Mr. McCall was the best man that had been nominated for Mayor during my time. Sulzer said: "I thought that you were for McCall. You know I can help the situation a whole lot." He said: "I want you to go to Washington this afternoon and see Senator Root and get him to see Barnes and persuade Barnes to stop the impeachment trial by having the Republican Senators vote that the Assembly has no right to impeach me. I have ten Democrats who will vote that way, and if I can get the Republican Senators to vote in the same way, that will put an end to the whole thing."

He also said that if the impeachment could be disposed of in this way he could give out a statement to the public which would satisfactorily explain the whole matter. I told him that I did not see how he could afford to refuse to answer these charges. He said that he didn't want to answer the charges because he would have to put his wife on the stand, as she knew all about the money transactions and he did not, and besides, he said that all the papers were against him. I told him that I did not think the papers were against him—that they simply wished him to tell all he knew about the matter, and that if he could answer the charges satisfactorily, the papers would be with him. I told him that I would not go to Washington to see Mr. Root, but that I would try to ascertain, through a friend of mine, what the sentiment among the Republican Senators was. He asked me could I do that at once. I told him that I thought I could have the information for him in a few hours.

Calls Up L. E. Quigg.

I thereupon called up from his office Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg. I requested Mr. Quigg to come to my office at 66 Liberty Street at once. I mentioned no names over the telephone, so that I do not believe that Gov. Sulzer knew to whom I was speaking. I asked Sulzer what I should do if I was subpoenaed in the case. He said, "Do not pay any attention to the subpoena. They have no right to subpoena you." I asked him whether that was because the law provided that the extraordinary session had no right to take up any business except business presented to it by the Governor. He said, "Yes."

So far as I can recall, the above was the substance of the conversation that morning.

I shortly left Sulzer's office and went back to my own office, and very shortly thereafter Mr. Quigg came to my office and I told him the information I desired. He said he would return within a short time and notify me of what he could find out. About 2 o'clock on that day Mr. Quigg returned to my office and dictated the following to my stenographer:

The best I can get is as follows:

First—That only elected members of the Court of Appeals will sit in the High Court of impeachment. The appointed members will be excluded.

Second—That the Judges will maintain the law that the Assembly can come together, at any place, at any time, and at its own option or at given call, even that of a citizen, if it wishes to, and a proper quorum being present may present articles of impeachment against any official of the State over whom it has that authority.

Third—That no process exists in the law that is operative against the High Court of Impeachment or any way thereof, in other words no restraining order will be in any way regarded.

Fourth—The Republican organization as such will do nothing. It will give no advice or order. It will leave every member to act upon his own judgment. The Chairman says distinctly that he will not permit anybody, high or low, to speak to him on the subject.

Taken Statement to Sulzer.

At 3 o'clock I returned to Gov. Sulzer's office, as I had previously arranged with him to do, taking with me the above typewritten statement. Gov. Sulzer read the statement, and as I was about to destroy it, (in fact, I had folded it in two and had partly torn a little of it,) he took it from me and said: "Let me have that," and put it in his pocket. I told him that I did not see how he could possibly draw his wife into the situation in any event, that that would hurt him a great deal more than he could imagine in the eyes of the public, and therefore suggested to him that he resign and make a public statement of his reasons for taking that step.

He said, "No, the thing to do is to stop these proceedings and then I can make a satisfactory statement to the public." He then asked me to see Mr. De Lancey Nicoll and to ask him to persuade Mr. Murphy to stop the proceedings by having his adherents vote that the proceeding was illegal because the Assembly had no right to impeach. He asked me to see Mr. McCall and urge upon Mr. McCall the advisability of persuading Mr. Murphy to do this. He told me that Mr. Nicoll could be the go-between and that if Mr. Murphy did as Sulzer requested he, Sulzer, would make a deal with Murphy and would do what was right.

In substance I have detailed the important parts of the conversation as far as I can now recall them.

Did Not Offer Counsel.

I notice Sulzer speaks of only one conversation with me, and does not deny that I gave him the typewritten statement of what I had been informed was the position of the Republicans in the matter of the impeachment. I testified to this before the Impeachment Court, and Sulzer could not have overlooked so important a matter. Doesn't he dare deny this? And is it because he knows I have corroboration of the fact? Sulzer lies when he says I suggested that he employ Mr. Jerome or Mr. Root, or Mr. Nicoll, as his counsel. Mr. Jerome's name was not mentioned at all, and Mr. Root's and Mr. Nicoll's name were mentioned by Sulzer, and only in the way I have stated above. Sulzer's statement that I said that my father could control Mr. Murphy is rank falsehood. I never mentioned my father, except to say that he was in Europe.

After leaving Sulzer's office I immediately went back to Suffern. As a matter of fact, I did nothing toward seeing Mr. McCall, Mr. Root, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Murphy, or Mr. Nicoll in connection with this matter. Upon consideration, I decided not to have anything further to do with the situation.

I heard nothing further from Gov. Sulzer or anybody else in connection with these matters until Sept. 29, when, upon arriving at my office, I was informed that a Mr. Clarke, representing Gov. Sulzer, had called me several times, and was endeavoring to get hold of me. Leaving my office to keep an appointment, I was met in the elevator by a gentleman who presented to me a letter signed by William Sulzer written on the stationery of the Executive Chamber and reading as follows:

Sept. 20, 1913.

Mr. Allan Ryan, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Ryan: This will introduce to you my counsel, Hon. Roger F. Clarke, formerly Attorney General. He comes to see you in my behalf, and I wish you would give him all the information you can and comply with his requests.

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¶ Saks clothes will give you the swing and the confidence that come from looking right in a setting where a man is prone to look otherwise.

¶ Saks clothes, in fact, will contribute to your happiness and your success, for to be well dressed is in some measure an essential factor of both.

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SEES NO CHANCE OF FRICTION WITH US

London Times Reiterates Assurances of Friendly Anglo-American Relations.

WILSON'S IDEALS PRAISED

But Both The Times and The Daily Mail Question the Practicability of His Mexican Policy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 27.—The Times in an editorial this morning reiterates the positive affirmations which it published on Friday that no friction has arisen in any direction between the British and American Governments over the Mexican situation, and that the communications which Ambassador Page has received from his Government are not of the disquieting character which some American journals have ascribed to them.

"Happily," says The Times, "nothing since has taken place to lead to a modification of these statements. A little consideration ought to convince sensible observers that sensational announcements to the effect that the relations of the Governments are unfriendly, or even strained, are as unfounded as mischievous.

"We have no sort of political interests in Mexico other than those which we have in any other foreign State in which our financial and commercial interests are large. It is no concern of ours by what men or what party the Government is carried on. It does concern us, for the sake of our trade and our capital invested there, that the Government should be able and willing to preserve some measure of order and justice and maintain a regular and stable administration. That is the limit of our interest in the internal affairs of the republic. It is nothing to us whether any of the candidates in yesterday's contest, or whether Gen. Carranza of the Constitutionalists, or one of his adherents, be the man who bestows these elementary conditions of peace and public security upon the inhabitants. We did not acknowledge Huerta as Acting President from any predilection which we entertain for him, nor does our recognition imply approbation of his methods. We acknowledged him simply because he appeared to us to be the de facto Acting President; because we thought, in common with most other powers, that recognition would tend to the restoration of orderly government.

"President Wilson has taken another view of the position, and he is supported in that view by the great body of popular opinion in the United States."

As regards President Wilson's speech at Swarthmore, The Times, while not questioning the elevation or sincerity of the sentiments with which the President supports his view of the position, questions how far they may be practical politics.

"We are awaiting the development of events," it says, "with a sincere desire to see peace and decent government re-established in Mexico. Americans, we all know, are inspired by the same motives, but they seem to define their attitude toward any new Government which the elections may bring forth before it has come into being. If they have a practical plan for realizing the immediate benefits which we and they agree that Mexico requires, we shall be ready, we need hardly to say, to give it our best, our most friendly consideration. To speak frankly, we do not believe a Government can be established in Mexico in accordance with their ideals. We shall be delighted to find that we are mistaken.

"There has, we repeat, been no friction between London and Washington on the question hitherto; we earnestly hope there will be none in the future."

THINKS WILSON UNPRACTICAL.

Daily Mail Admits His Honest Purpose—Dubious of Results.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 27.—Commenting editorially on President Wilson's reference to the spirit of Penn in his speech of Saturday, The Daily Mail says:

"It is characteristic of President Wilson that ennobling the memory of the great Quaker pacifist should have succeeded in making him reveal his thoughts, when the whole weight of public opinion in the United States is thrown in vain against his silence."

The mail proceeds to describe President Wilson as an idealist whose singular sincerity, honesty of purpose, and loftiness of mind command respect for the doctrine he proclaims, but adds that British foreign policy is usually guided rather by practical considerations. It then goes on:

"Our interest in Mexico is the interest of the peaceful trader. We have recognized the existing Government which is rather less bloodstained than that, for instance, of Gen. Diaz.

"Public opinion in Europe, for which the President's doctrine possesses only an academic interest, recognizes the high ideals from which it is derived, but it is to be feared that the moral indignation of a section of the American press against Huerta's 'blood-stained dictatorship' springs from the same source as those which inspire President Wilson.

"The danger in the Mexican situation is that which is always found lurking where idealism mingles with politics. Idealists seem fated to stir up trouble, and their idealism, if only for its transparent honesty, is more deadly in its effect if there are forces behind it, which are by no means idealistic, but are only seeking to use it to serve their own earthly ends."

SAYS HUERTA'S TIME IS UP.

London Telegraph Thinks Recognition Should Now Be Withdrawn.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Telegraph, in a special article on the Mexican situation, argues that Great Britain recognized President Huerta only for a limited period, which terminated with yesterday's election.

The diplomatic slate, says the paper, is now cleaned, and it cannot be too strongly insisted that any refusal of Gen. Huerta to respect his undertaking not to accept the Presidency, or any violence shown toward prisoners or otherwise, would create a new situation entitling Great Britain to reconsider her recognition.

KAISER QUESTIONS OUR POLICY

But Nevertheless Will Do Nothing to Embarrass Us at This Time.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Newspapers here reproduce with appreciation THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial, in which the statement was made that Germany's attitude in respect to the Mexican question, had, throughout, been friendly to the United States.

There is reason to believe that when Count von Bernstorff reaches Washington at the end of the present week, fresh from a conference with the Kaiser and the Foreign Office, he will be authorized to inform President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that Germany's view is to give the American Government an unreservedly free hand in Mexico to allow matters to go to extremes, considerably beyond any point yet reached before she will commit herself to any course that will be either embarrassing or unfriendly to America. The Kaiser's Government admits at the same time that a point might easily be reached where, in common with other European countries having vast interests in Mexico, Germany would not feel called upon to maintain any longer a passive rôle.

Germany does not care whether the President of Mexico is named Huerta, Diaz, or Gamboa. She cares only that the President shall be a man of sufficient authority to put an end to the intolerable turmoil that has prevailed there for the past two years.

There is undoubtedly an inclination in Berlin to look upon President Wilson's policy hitherto as ineffective and unpromising.

WANTS CARDEN EPISODE OVER.

The London Daily News Demands That Interviews Be Repudiated.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 27.—The Daily News, in an editorial, expresses dissatisfaction over the mystification in connection with the interview with Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico. It points out that the British Foreign Office denials do not dispose of the incident in view of the fact that Sir Lionel himself in a second interview did not deny the accuracy of the first.

The Daily News demands that both interviews must be repudiated "so that the episode, which quite naturally has irritated American opinion, may be considered at an end."

ANTI-AMERICAN IN CUBA.

Officials Noted Carden's Tendencies During His Ten-Year Stay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Sir Lionel Carden, the present British Minister to Mexico, was Minister Resident at Havana from 1902 to 1905. He had previously been Vice Consul at Havana in 1877, and later Consul General, from 1898 to 1902.

When Sir Lionel left Cuba, in 1905, he was appointed Minister to Guatemala at a considerably increased salary.

While Cuban officials do not remember that he meddled in island politics, he was always known to be of extremely anti-American tendencies, which cropped out on many occasions.

FEDERALS STILL IN MONTEREY.

Message to Border Consul Reports Heavy Losses to the Rebels.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 26.—The Mexican Consul received a message to-day saying that Monterey was still in the hands of Federals. The message gave the loss to the Constitutionalists as 600 killed and 300 captured.

The Mexican Government at Nuevo Laredo reports the wires again working to Monterey via the Galveston cable route. There are no telegraph lines south of here via the Laredo route.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 26.—Monterey had not been captured at a late hour last night, and desperate street fighting was still in progress, according to official advices received by rebels at their headquarters in Matamoras, to-day. Private advices said the rebels had suffered heavy losses and that 3,000 Federals were engaged.

NOT SERIOUS OVER MEXICO.

Alfred Mosely Says Disagreement with England Is Unthinkable.

Alfred Mosely, the British publicist and a member of the British Tariff Commission, who was interviewed last night in his rooms at the Netherland, characterized the present Mexican controversy as a "storm in a tea cup," and said that the idea of any serious difference of opinion between England and America was unthinkable. He arrived on Saturday on the Baltic on his way to Southern California, where he intends to spend the Winter, and will leave New York to-morrow.

While disinclined to regard the dispute seriously, he said, however, he thought it "would be well if the average American citizen who has not been there would appreciate the great difference in the point of view between the two countries."

That is all he would say about Mexico. Mr. Mosely has spent much time in studying the Balkan trouble, and last year he expressed his views on the subject in a full-page interview published in THE TIMES. At that time he said that the best thing for Europe would be the triumph of Turkey. Last night the reporter asked him for his present opinion.

"Turkey has regained Adrianople," said he, "and will sooner or later attack Greece. Bulgaria, who has been badly beaten, will take her time to recuperate and avenge herself on Servia. Montenegro has gained little or nothing in the war, and Albania seems utterly incapable of ruling herself and becoming an independent nation.

"How it is all going to end no one can foresee, but there are two facts that stand out unmistakably. One is that the youth and flower of all the Balkan States has largely been destroyed by the ravages of war, and the other, that the whole of these Central European States are ruined and beggared financially. The one bright spot in the whole unfortunate business is that so far the European concert has remained unbroken, and what might have been a natural calamity in the shape of a European war has so far been averted."

Mr. Mosely has written a number of reports and pamphlets on questions of public interest. This is his twelfth visit to this country.

MEXICO VOTES; NOBODY ELECTED

Continued from Page 1.

many persons remaining in their homes, fearing possible disorders.

Huerta to Increase Army.

President Huérta to-day issued a decree raising the strength of the standing army from 90,000 to 150,000 men. The decree is to take effect at once, and is likely to be followed by general conscription throughout the country.

Military men think this is necessary in view of the new life shown by revolutionists in the north. It is generally reported and believed in official circles that American officials along the border are permitting ammunition to reach the rebels, although probably without the cognizance of Washington.

Growing Talk of Intervention.

It is said that army officials believe that if revolutionists gain much more ground, this will inevitably cause anarchy, making American intervention inevitable.

Many Mexicans are now calling for intervention preferably by concerted action of the Powers. This movement has grown to marked degree since the dissolution of Congress, many believing that this is certain sooner or later and better come before the country is absolutely ruined.

Officials here have been commenting on the statement made by Senator Bacon yesterday at Philadelphia. This is generally interpreted as a bid on the part of the United States to Europe to ask the United States to intervene in Mexico. According to many persons, this is evidence that the people of the United States do not want intervention, but Washington wishes that some movo shall be made to compel such action.

It is reported that some officials are telling their friends that they think intervention is coming and the sooner it comes the better.

The French and Spanish Ministers have protested at the Foreign Office against the recent increase in customs duties. Their protests were referred to the Department of Finance, where they have been tabled and disregarded.

Catholics Claim Victory.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Leaders of the Catholic party were claiming victory to-night a long lead for their Presidential ticket, although they were unable to estimate the number of votes polled for their candidates, Federico Gamboa and Gen. Rascon.

If this contention is correct, it is generally thought that Gen. Felix Diaz and Senor Requena ran second.

The Liberal candidates, Manuel Calero and Flores Magon, had no printed ticket at the polling places, their constituents being obliged to write their names in blank ballots.

A light vote was cast everywhere. At twelve polling places where 1,050 voters were registered only 59 had voted at noon.

Examples of the lack of interest in these thickly populated districts are: Eleven votes cast out of an eligible 80; 12 cast out of an eligible 75, and 27 cast out of an eligible 350. One suburban polling place reported that 21 voters out of the 80 eligible exercised the franchise.

The nearest that any district came to bringing out its full voting strength was in one block where fourteen men were eligible. Thirteen cast their ballots. The fourteenth man was in jail.

How the Election Was Conducted.

The polling places of which there were said to be 928, averaging one to a city block, were generally located in the entrances of buildings, but in some instances were set up on the sidewalks or the corners of public squares.

Each had a table on which were spread the tickets of the various candidates. From these the voter made his selection, signed, folded, and delivered it to the President, who deposited it in the presence of the voter in the ballot box.

The ballot box consisted of any sort of receptacle, from a pasteboard shoe box to a plush-covered jewel casket or a glass jar borrowed from a neighboring drug store.

There was no secrecy about the voting. All the world could look on and see which ballot was selected.

DIAZ RESIGNS FROM ARMY.

Virtually a Prisoner in Hotel—Huerta's Agent Starts Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 26.—To escape further importunities from President Huerta and his agents that he go to Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz to-day telegraphed to the War Department, resigning formally and irrevocably from the Mexican Army.

Gen. Vidaurrazaga, who came here yesterday from Mexico City, bringing a letter from Huerta asking Diaz to go to the capital, started on his return trip by special train this morning, after having notified Huerta of Diaz's refusal.

Gen. Vidaurrazaga had constantly used every means in his power to induce Diaz to go back with him, but his mission was a complete failure, although on two occasions since his arrival he had apparently won Diaz's consent to accede to Huerta's wishes.

The sudden retirement of Diaz from the active list of the army has now placed the General's fate in the hands of Gen. Blanquet, the War Minister.

In conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Gen. Diaz stated, among other things, that he had finally decided not to move during the day from the German Hotel unless he was taken out by force. He gave his wife's ill-health as a reason for this refusal.

After the reports from the election were received, he said to the correspondent:

"Due to the persecutions my party has been subjected to, I really have no faith in the ultimate results. I have asked by wire for my unconditional retirement from the army and trust the President will see fit to grant my request.

"The letter to me from de la Garza published by the Havana papers is authentic, but was not delivered to me personally. De la Garza, when in Havana, did not give me the data contained in the letter; otherwise, I would have been tempted to retire from the Presidential race. The important document was placed in my stateroom on the Corcovado just as we were leaving Havana Harbor.

"I have been advised to-day from Mexico City that the proclamation signed by all the candidates vowing to abide by the President's decision on the election returns was a forced statement. I can hardly believe this.

"Reports that I have applied in the past, or will in the future, for American protection are absolutely false and only promulgated by my political and personal enemies. Gen. Vidaurrazaga's mission to take me to the President in a special train as his particular guest was a failure because, after all, I thought attention to my sick wife was much more important than my presence there."

The election to-day was a complete farce here. In twenty-two election districts, having a registered vote of 8,000 to 10,000, the vote cast for all candidates did not reach 300. Citizens generally refrained from voting, appreciating the fact that the balloting was futile.

The election passed off quietly, with only one case of disorder. Leandro Alcolea, a lawyer and a brother-in-law of Gen. Diaz, protested at an election booth, and, with pistol in hand, seized all the ballots, carrying them away with him. He was aided by Porfirio Reyes, a well-known supporter of Diaz. The only policeman at the booth took sides with them.

Alcolea and Reyes were immediately arrested and locked up, while the policeman was sent to the barracks to become a private in the army.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, walked around town viewing the election booths and the few voters who appeared to cast ballots.

Guards of Diaz Under Arrest.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 26.—Almost at the same time that Gen. Felix Diaz finally refused to go to Mexico City twenty soldiers, who came from Mexico City as a guard for him, and the officer in command of the detachment, were ordered to quarters under arrest.

Although to-day was election day, the chief popular interest was as to what would happen to Gen. Diaz after his refusal of Huerta's invitation. In the quarter of the city where Gen. Diaz had taken up his residence scores of plain clothes men and police were in evidence. Some were even stationed on the roofs. Their presence, it was explained by the authorities, was to give Diaz full protection.

Gen. Diaz, who regarded himself as no better than a prisoner, abstained from attempting to exercise the franchise.

To anticipate reports that might be circulated that he spent Sunday in the American Consulate, and therefore was not on Mexican soil on election day, Gen. Diaz signed before a notary this afternoon a statement to the effect that he had not left the hotel during the day.

Only casual interest in the election was shown by Diaz, who has accepted defeat as a matter of course.

FEW VOTES IN BORDER TOWNS.

Officers Cast Ballots for Soldiers—Rebels Regard Election as a Joke.

DALLAS, Oct. 26.—Voting in the Mexican election to-day along the Texas border excited little interest, and the polls closed without serious disorder.

At Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, Federal officers cast the votes of the soldiers, who formed the bulk of the voters, and unofficial returns gave Huerta more than 2,200 of a total of 2,350 votes cast.

A joker posted near army headquarters in Piedras Negras a burlesque bulletin, annauncing the candidates to-day as:

"Victoriana Huerta."
"Willie Grape Juice."
"Woodrow Bluff."

At Nuevo Laredo only one polling place was opened, Diaz and Gamboa being the candidates in the field.

No polls were opened at Matamoras, across the river from Brownsville, where Constitutionalists are in control. When the commanding General there, Blanco, was asked about the election to-day, he smiled and said:

"It is useless even to speak of it."

At Tampico the election was reporetd as progressing quietly.

Peaceful balloting was said to be in progress at Ciudad Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas.

EL PASO, Oct. 26.—Gen. Felix Diaz led the polls in the early balloting in Juarez. Several hundred votes were cast by noon, and the majority were said to be for the nephew of Porfirio Diaz.

"NO ELECTION" HELPS HUERTA

Washington Sees Dangerous Possibilities if He Stays in Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—No word had reached here up to a late hour to-night of the progress of the election in Mexico except a brief dispatch from the Embassy in Mexico City saying that the weather was clear and bright, the people were indulging in a fiesta, and a light vote was being cast.

The report of a light vote serves to confirm the impression among Washington officials that the polling of an insufficient number of ballots will be used by President Huerta to hold that there has been "no election." On the surface of things, Gen. Huerta would be acting in strict accord with the Constitution in holding that the election was void.

The officials here have a clear idea of what Huerta's course will be. They are satisfied that he will maintain that, as "no election" has taken place, he must remain at the head of governmental affairs until arrangements can be made to choose his successor. Just how he will proceed beyond that point they do not profess to be able to predict.

From the viewpoint of the Washington Government the Mexican situation will assume its most dangerous phase if Huerta's assumption of the Presidency is sanctioned by the new Congress. Foreign Governments will then be obliged to determine what their attitude toward the new Huerta administration shall be. If some of the great powers decide to recognize that administration the United States will be placed in a more embarrassing position than it now occupies.

A hint was given in an official quarter to-day that the promised statement of President Wilson, defining the attitude of the United States towards Mexico, with particular reference to the superior rights of this Government over those of other powers in dealing with conditions in Mexican territory, might not be issued after all.

The surmise here is that President Wilson will wait for some foreign Government to raise the issue of its right to land armed forces on Mexican territory before he defines the position of the United States in the matter.

According to unofficial advices received here to-day the exchanges of views between the European powers, reported by a Paris dispatch yesterday, was preparatory to showing the United States that action in Mexico hitherto by the various foreign Governments was not intended as an evidence of unfriendly feeling. It is believed the movement toward showing the United States concerted friendliness was started by the French Government.

TAMMANY THREAT TO UNSEAT SULZER

Candidate Says Ex-Governor Will Not Be Admitted to Assembly if Elected.

ATTACKS PARK PURCHASE

Says Mitchel's Friend Profited by the Transaction—Orators Are Heckled by Audience.

After John B. Golden, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Third District, had made the direct statement that John Purroy Mitchel and his Fusion associates on the Board of Estimate "had negotiated the purchase of Dreamland Park by the city in order to replenish the empty pockets of ex-Senator Reynolds," who, the speaker added, was "the personal friend of Mitchel," he invited members of the audience at the Harris Theatre in West Forty-second Street last night to heckle him. Two of the auditors in the third row obliged immediately and, although the crowd was strongly in sympathy with the speaker, made things so uncomfortable for him that he hurriedly left the stage while his interrogators were still trying to hurl a few additional queries at him.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Edward E. McCall Association, and the added attraction of a free vaudeville show had filled the house to capacity. Mr. Golden was the first speaker to be interpolated between the "turns" of the vaudeville performers, and he devoted most of his time to making an attack upon ex-Gov. Sulzer and John A. Hennessy. Speaking of Sulzer, he said:

"This disgraced man, removed for moral turpitude from the highest office in the State, has come back into this city like a whipped cur to attack and vilify the men and the organization to which he owes every political office he has ever held. In the face of that fact he has been nominated for Assembly in the Sixth District. He did not come back into his own district, the Third, where I am a candidate, because he did not dare to do so. The people of that district know William Sulzer. They have known him for twenty-five years, and they know him for the irresponsible demagogue that he is.

"I want to tell this audience that if by any chance he is sent back to Albany as a member of the Legislature from the Sixth District he will not be seated. I will attack his right to a seat in the Assembly on the ground that this is a representative form of government, and that he has as much right to represent the people of the Sixth District, in which he does not reside, as a farmer in Genesee County has to represent a constituency of this great metropolis."

The speaker paid his respects to Hennessy by asserting that the graft investigator had been "proven a liar by his own witness, George Washington Plunkitt."

"No one cares for Hennessy and his lies," he said. "He has gone into the gutters for mud to fling in this campaign." It was at this point that he made his charge that Mitchel had aided in negotiating the purchase of Dreamland Park "in order to replenish the empty pockets of his personal friend Senator Reynolds." A man in the third row laughed aloud and this angered the orator.

"Have you any question to ask, my smiling friend?" challenged the speaker. "If you have, or if any one else has, I will answer them."

"If Hennessy is merely a scurrilous liar, why don't McCall and Murphy answer him?" was the quick reply.

Golden began to explain that it took a long time to get an action for libel into the courts.

"You're a lawyer, aren't you?" yelled a second Mitchel supporter.

"Yes, I am," answered Golden.

"Then don't you know that the District Attorney will entertain a complaint of criminal libel against Hennessy tonight, if one is properly lodged with him?" retorted the questioner.

Golden responded that even if Hennessy was arrested, there was no chance of getting him before a Grand Jury until after election.

"You have defended McCall's record on the bench," yelled the second questioner. "Tell us why he consented to sit upon the suit of the city against his personal friend, Phil Donohue, the Treasurer of Tammany Hall, and why he reserved a decision in that case for four years while the people were trying to take away Donohue's bath house concession in order to improve the water front of this port?"

"I am not familiar with that decision," answered the speaker, as he bowed himself off the stage.

John M. Coleman, a Manhattan attorney, who spoke later in the programme, attacked the newspapers of this city as unfair and demagogic, and asserted that the only thing the matter with Hennessy was his digestion. He asserted that if Mitchel was elected the newspapers would atempt to run his administration and that "this erratic, irresponsible stripling would have all of the discontented office seekers who comprise the Fusion horde, clamoring about his ears for recognition." He asserted that Judge McCall was being attacked in the same irresponsible fashion by the newspapers as Judge Gaynor had been four years ago, and Abraham Lincoln had been in 1861.

"Judge Gaynor is now hailed as the greatest Mayor in the history of New York, but when he was alive the dirty newspapers of New York could find nothing too harsh nor no accusation too ignominious to lay at his doors. They were responsible for the murderous attack made upon him in Hoboken three years ago, and they were responsible for the mental anguish which, added to that attack, resulted in his death."

Winter Russell, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the College Men's League for McCall, told the audience that the voters should approach the exercise of the right of franchise this year in "a prayerful spirit" in order that "the destinies of this imperial city may not be intrusted for four years to the immature and erratic Mitchel, the creature of William Randolph Hearst."

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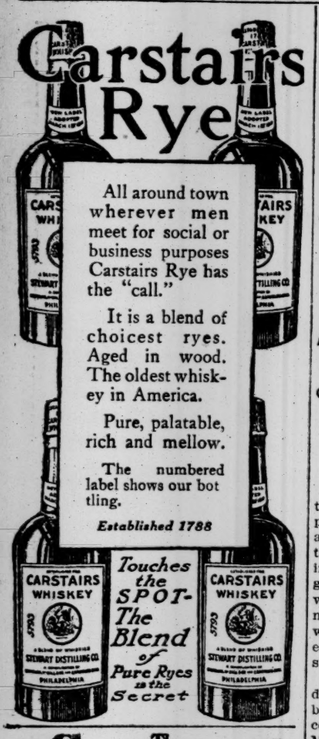

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Thieves Accused of Murdering Yushinsky Are Confused on Cross-Examination.

ANTI-SEMITIC RISINGS URGED

Organ of the Black Hundred Continues Its Efforts to Incite the Populace to Pogroms.

KIEFF, Oct. 26.—The evidence at the trial of Mendel Beiliss to-day, which practically concludes the testimony against him on the charge of murdering the boy Yushinsky, was of no special interest except that Rudzinsky and Singaievsky, confronted with the witnesses who had accused them of Yushinsky's murder, stoutly denied everything. They were unable to stand against the cross-examination and made contradictory statements.

On the witness stand late on Saturday these two members of the Tcheberiak gang confessed that they had committed a robbery on the night of March 25, 1911—the date of Yushinsky's murder—in order to avert suspicion which might wrongly attach to them in connection with the murder. Under cross-examination they gave confused and evasive answers.

The organ of the Black Hundred, The Two-Headed Eagle, to-day again prints a violent article inciting to risings against the Jews.

HARBURGER ARRAIGNS RUSSIA.

Tells Free Sons of Israel Every Civilized Nation Condemns Her.

At a large meeting of the members of the Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel, at the Majestic Temple, 111 East 125th Street, yesterday afternoon Sheriff Julius Harburger, who is ex-Grand Master of the order, said:

"Century in and century out Russia has been on trial as a bigoted, fanatical, besotted, cowardly, brutal, assassinating nation. Each year brings forth something more diabolical in false accusations, and while she has 5,000,000 of Jews in her Czardom—nearly one-half of the Jews of the world—she is inventing daily barbarities against these people hitherto unknown in the history of the world. Every civilized nation is condemning her latest Christian blood accusation. We have suffered mostly in every land, excepting America. This Russian racial, anti-Semitic antagonism, when a small minority is gaining headway against the ignorant, dazed, uncivilized barbarians who outnumber them twenty-five to one, in their bloodthirstiness are continually murdering, harassing, hampering our so-religionists who are unfortunately born on their soil.

"All the indignities which have been heaped upon our people, insults of all degrees, have stirred the civilized world as never before. In battles Russia has been beaten by inferior nations. Public opinion is against her in overwhelming force. In this twentieth century the sunlight of reason is entering every household, combating a solidarity of numskulls, weaklings, puffed-up, raised-in-incubators snob aristocrats, who lord it over human beings who won't follow their teachings, but in spite of all obstacles remain true and faithful to the tenets of their faith. No other nation but Russia would raise in the minds of the people such superstitions, nonsensical, overwrought, calamitous questions only to incite feelings to murder men, women, and children."

PAGANS ACCUSED CHRISTIANS.

Dr. Mendes Recalls "Blood Ritual" Charges Made by the Ancients.

The honor of Christianity is at stake in this Beiliss ritual murder case in Russia, according to the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel in Central Park West.

"The origin of blood accusation is found in the Christian's Eucharist," he said yesterday, speaking of the trial going on at Kieff, "when the early Christians consecrated the bread and wine in memory of the wine and unleavened bread used by the founder of their faith at His last Passover celebration. It was not long before some of the Christians declared that the bread and wine, by the benediction of the priest, became the actual blood and flesh of their Saviour.

"The Christians were therefore immediately charged by the Greeks and Romans with using human blood in their religious services. The Council of Constantinople in 754 and the second Council of Nice, about thirty years later, officially recognized the transformation of the wine and bread into actual blood and flesh. The fourth Lateran Council in 1215 made it a dogma of the church, and the Council of Trent anathematized all who would not believe it.

"It was not long before the charge of using human blood was made against the Jews, and just as falsely. We Jews have a horror of blood in our food. It is emphatically forbidden when an animal is slaughtered to stop in any manner the free running of the blood. When meat is taken to the home it is soaked in water to remove any clots of blood. The salt is sprinkled over it, and it is allowed to stand for an hour or more, which further draws out any chance blood. If an egg is found to contain a blood clot or speck the whole egg is rejected. This whole charge of blood accusation in Russia is absolutely false, and the leading minds of the Christian world so believe it to be.

"I note with pleasure the attempts of all Christians to arrive at a better understanding of each other, with more toleration, real love, and mutual goodwill. The great problem in Russia is how to educate public opinion. The powers that influence it can only be reached by Christian representation, which must carry weight. The honor of Christianity is at stake in this Beiliss affair if it allows the Greek Orthodox Church, which Russia represents, to put itself on record as countenancing such a false charge and endangering the lives of millions of its Jewish subjects."

MINE FIRED BY WIRELESS.

British Admiralty Test Successful—Cruiser Badly Damaged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The naval authorities at Portsmouth have been experimenting with a wireless invention for firing explosives at a distance. One report says that the experiments were in connection with Ulivi's F-rays, while another says that the invention has nothing to do with F-rays, although its operation is apparently similar.

The ship experimented upon was the second-class cruiser Terpsichore. It is said that a mine was placed under the hull and exploded from a distance. The ship's bottom was badly damaged and the vessel was saved from sinking only by the prompt action of five tugs.

Miss Nell Fletcher Engaged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The engagement is announced of Lionel, son of Sir Lionel Smith Gordon, and Nell, daughter of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Jacksonville, Fla.

WAYBURN'S LONDON SHOW.

Broadway Manager to Produce a Leoncavallo Farce This Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Ned Wayburn says it was the greatest surprise of his life to find that English chorus girls were selected for their voices, and not their shapeliness, as in America.

His forthcoming production of Leoncavallo's new farcical musical play, entitled "Are You There?" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Thursday is waited with keen critical interest. It will be the first time in the history of this theatre that an American has produced a musical show there. It will also be Wayburn's first experience in staging a musical play in England. Since Sept. 15 he has been whipping his English material—principals and chorus girls—into shape, in a laudable effort to elevate English musical comedy.

"It will scarcely be credited along the Great White Way, but here legs are a very minor consideration. Girls must prove that they have singing voices before an English manager even looks them over. This is very different from Broadway tactics. In New York, in selecting girls for the stage we go largely by looks. They must have pretty faces and good figures, but need not be vocalists. In fact, we never ask very pretty girls to sing, for fear of finding out that they can't; but over here—shades of Ziegfeld and Weber and Fields!—all the girls come to the trial with songs and prepared to sing them. Moreover, they insist upon a singing trial. They have wonderful voices, too.

"I have combined the excellences of both systems. I got girls with good voices first, and then applied the practical White Way test. I was amazed to find that English girls fully measured up to the Broadway architectural standard. I thought we had the most beautiful girls in the world, but, I am surprised to find just as good ones here; and they caught on just as quickly, except in dancing. An English chorus is a little slow in acquiring American rhythms, though the girls are crazy about them.

"The managers here are still in the dark ages. They are not up on stage effects, especially lighting. I have been compelled to train the mechanicians and electricians to obtain the peculiar American effects.

"The English are beginning to be educated to understand Americanisms and shows with a punch. Our idea is to produce a brand-new breed of musical entertainment, a cross between the worn-out musical comedy and the revue.

"Signor Leoncavallo was eager to write a farcical musical play and to demonstrate that he could do it as well as grand opera. The music reminds me of Victor Herbert at his best, though the style is Leoncavallo's own."

The English verdict on the experiment is awaited with interest. It may mark a revolution in musical comedy here.

PEERESSES AT GAIETY FEAST

Four of Them, Former Actresses, Dine with "the Profession."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At a dinner given in London to-night to "Gaiety Girls Past and Present," four peeresses were present. They were: The Countess of Orkney, formerly Connie Gilchrist, great Gaiety favorite in the middle '80s, who became known as "The Gold Girl" through Whistler's painting under that name; the Marchioness of Headfort, formerly Rosie Boote; the Lady Poulett, formerly Sylvia Storey, and Lady Churston, formerly Denise Orme.

Olive May, who married Lord Victor Paget, and Zena Dare, whose husband is the Hon. Maurice Brett, son of Lord Esher, were also present.

DATO AS SPAIN'S PREMIER.

Alfonso Turns to Conservatives, Failing to Reconcile Liberals.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—King Alfonso spent many hours to-day interviewing political leaders and trying to find a solution for the Ministerial crisis brought about by the rejection of a vote of confidence in the Government yesterday at the opening of the Spanish Parliament, and the resignation of Premier Romanones and his Cabinet.

The King, who believes that the maintenance of the Liberals in power is essential to the welfare of the country at the present moment, exhausted all arguments in a vain endeavor to induce the adherents of Count Romanones and Marquis Garcia Prieto, leaders of the dissentient Liberals, to patch up the split in the party. He was therefore obliged to summon the Conservatives. Antonio Maura, ex-Premier and leader of the Conservative Party, declined the task of organizing a Cabinet. The King then sought Señor Dato, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, who accepted provisionally, and will give him a definite answer to-morrow.

The authorities fear that the return of the Conservatives, the mere prospect of which was responsible for minor disorders in Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa to-day, may lead to a recrudescence of the agitation of 1900, and have already sent urgent instructions to the local authorities at various centres to take the strongest preventive measures.

Austrian Battleship for Panama.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The battleship Zrinyi has been selected to participate in the naval pageant at the opening of the Panama Canal.

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RENOVATING PEARLS ENHANCES VALUES

Gems Worth $1,200 Said to be Sold for $8,000 in Paris After Treatment.

NEW LUSTRE BY ELECTRICITY

Jewelers' Dispute Shows Artificial Furbishing of Pearls to be a Recognized Industry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The artificial renovation of pearls, making those of ordinary value look like gems worth five times their real price, would seem to be more or less a recognized industry in Paris, judging from a case now agitating jewelry circles.

A few days ago a well-known jeweler took a pearl to a member of a diamond merchants' syndicate and asked him to value it. The expert examined the pearl and declared that it had been faked. Investigation showed that the pearl had been treated by M. Warmier, who said that recutting and polishing pearls for jewelers was a legitimate business.

The pearl in question was bought for $14,000 by M. Alsthuer, who handed it to M. Warmier. The latter has workshops in a suburb of Paris, where he subjects pearls of different qualities to an electrical process which, by means of ultra-violet rays, improves pearls without modifying their substance or composition. When the pearl was passed through the refiner's hands it obtained such a splendid lustre that its value increased in price.

Le Diamant, the organ of dealers in precious stones, regularly contains advertisements of pearl renovators. It is stated that pearls worth $1,200 have been sold for $8,000 after renovation.

Meanwhile the diamond merchants' syndicate asked the police to investigate the story.

ANGER WITH KAISER GROWS.

Architects Call a Meeting to Discuss Action on the Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The popular indignation aroused by the Kaiser's action in connection with the architects' plans for the German Embassy in Washington are increasing hour by hour.

The Architects' Association has called an extraordinary meeting of its members in Berlin to-morrow night for a discussion of ways and means of giving expression to their resentment.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, an influential organ of the commercial and financial classes, says there has seldom been so flagrant an example of "absolutism" and calls on the Reichstag "to give the only answer appropriate, namely, the rejection of the appropriation for the new Embassy."

THE TWO KAISERS MEET.

William's Visit to Francis Joseph Expected to Make for Peace.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here to-day on a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, who warmly welcomed him at the station.

The meeting of the two sovereigns, it is believed, will go far toward checking rumors of coolness between the two countries, because of Germany's support of anti-Austrian policies during the Balkan war.

The Emperors had luncheon and dinner together and conferred for a long time. The German Emperor met the leading political personages and started on his return to Berlin to-night.

NO ULSTER COMPROMISE.

Reception of Asquith's Speech on Home Rule Gives That Impression.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The comments of the Unionist press on Premier Asquith's speech at Ladybank on Saturday announcing the decision of the Government on the Irish problem give the impression that there is no chance of arriving at a compromise.

The Ulster papers denounce the speech in the strongest terms as closing the door to any settlement by consent. The Nationalist papers persist in the view that the exclusion of Ulster from the Home Rule bill cannot be countenanced.

The English papers, admitting that the speech might be interpreted as an offer to consider temporarily the separate treatment of Ulster, express the opinion that it is impossible, under the conditions imposed, and that further elucidation would be required from the Government before negotiations could be entered into.

HARRY KEMP OUT OF JAIL.

Stowaway Poet Loves London Fog, but Hates English Prisons.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The stowaway poet, Harry Kemp, released from Winchester Jail, paid his first visit to London to-day. He was enchanted with the fog which shrouded the city and with the beautifully mysterious shapes and forms it gave to distant people and things.

Owing to the intercession of friends Kemp will not be deported. He says he is already in love with London. "It looks," he said, "as if I had suddenly entered into a new civilization."

Speaking of his prison experience at Winchester, he said:

"The food was calculated to drive a man crazy; but the worst trial of all is chapel. Fancy having to go to chapel two or three times a week and twice on Sundays, and to kneel on the cold, bare floor. It is enough to make religion hateful. Then the guards sit facing you, with folded arms and not on their knees. I tried to turn my head once, and a guard shouted out: 'What's the matter with you? Look in front!' I only wanted to see how the other prisoners were coming in behind me.

"They put me to the job of waxing thread, and I did a lot of reading. I read the Bible through from cover to cover, including the genealogies. I was especially interested in those parts which refer to persons in captivity. But I was greatly disappointed when the Chaplain could not find me a copy of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' in the library."

LEISHMAN WEDDING TO-DAY.

The Civil Ceremony to be Followed by a Religious One To-morrow.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 26.—The civil marriage of Miss Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy is fixed for to-morrow afternoon at the Mairie of Versoix, a little town on the lake near Geneva. In the evening the Leishmans will give a dinner to twenty-four guests.

The religious ceremony on Tuesday morning at the little Catholic church here will be followed by a wedding luncheon at the hotel, and then the newly married couple will leave in an automobile for an unknown destination.

BLOODSHED ATTENDS ITALIAN ELECTIONS

One Killed, Many Wounded, in Balloting Which Returns Liberals to Power.

MANY ECCLESIASTICS VOTE

Premier and All His Cabinet Re-elected — Nasi, Convicted Ex-Minister, Also Successful.

ROME, Oct. 26.—General elections were held throughout Italy to-day. The disorders were not so grave as had been expected, although one person was killed and many were wounded. Numerous arrests were made in various quarters.

The balloting was light, because, on account of the Springlike weather, the people preferred to go on excursions rather than to the polls. Results of the elections will not be definitely known until late on Monday, but already the Government is assured of a large majority.

Giovanni Giolitti, the Premier, has been re-elected almost unanimously, with the other members of his Cabinet. Others elected include ex-Premier Baron Sidney Sonnino and Luigi Luzzatti, the ex-Governor of Erythrea; Ferdinando Martini, the Socialist leader; Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, the Republican leader; Signor Barzilai, and the former Minister of Public Instruction, Nunzio Nasi, who served a term in prison for embezzlement, and later was elected several times to the Chamber of Deputies, only to have his election annulled.

In a hundred constituencies a fierce struggle was waged, especially between the Socialists and Catholics, and in these a second ballot will be taken next Sunday.

In some constituencies, particularly in the Venetian provinces, ecclesiastics voted openly. At Cesena the Bishop was the first to go to the polls.

So far as returns have been received, out of 508 constituencies, 197 Liberals or Ministerialists have been elected, as well as 23 Moderates, 17 Socialists, 14 Republicans, and 10 Clericals.

Prince Scipione Borghese and Prince Teano, both Radicals, failed of re-election in their Rome constituencies. Signor Turati, the Socialist leader, was re-elected.

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Early American Society In Silhouette

A REMARKABLE collection of silhouettes cut in America between 1839 and 1849 by August Edouart (Silhouettist to King Charles X of France) will be placed on exhibition beginning to-day,

Monday, 27 October,

at the galleries of

Arthur S. Vernay,

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THESE silhouette portraits are of rare genealogical interest, as they include Americans most prominent, socially and otherwise, in the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

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THE RED CROSS IN CHINA.

Bishop Roots Says Mission Started It and Chinese Co-operate.

The Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots of Hankow, China, spoke yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, 122d Street and Lenox Avenue. The Bishop said that one of the great tasks confronting the mission workers was to explain to the heathen why Christians fight among themselves; sometimes denomination against denomination. An answer is always demanded to that question.

There was an awakening of the spirit in China, he said, and this was to be seen in the increased number of schools. Girls no longer have their feet bound.

Bishop Roots assisted in the establishment of the Chinese Red Cross Society. When the recent fighting started the authorities of Hankow came to the Bishop and asked that the doctors of the Missionary Hospital take care of the wounded. So the work was extended and in six weeks in the height of battle about Hankow some 300 soldiers were received into the hospital. This was really the beginning of the Chinese Red Cross work.

Bishop Roots said that owing to the care of the sick and wounded by the mission workers a great interest had been aroused in medical and hospital work. It was found necessary to start another hospital in Wu Chang. Money was still needed to carry on that work, the Bishop said. When the appeal was made for funds, he said, one of the first to respond was the General of the Chinese army, and the now Vice President of the Republic. He gave $2,000, and other Chinese officials gave aid. China will never go back to the old Manchus, Bishop Roots said.

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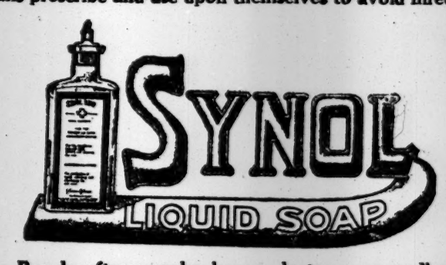

People often wonder how a doctor escapes diseases. They think he is endowed with resources that ward off contagion and infection. If you will ask your family doctor he will say:—"I wash my hands in Synol. It sterilizes and is an excellent antiseptic."

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

MITCHEL DAY

Thursday, October 30th

GRAND RALLY AND MEETING

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 8 P. M.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, Metropolitan Opera Star, Will Sing.

College Glee Club. Van Baar's Famous Band and 25 Others.

The HON. SETH LOW will preside

SPEAKERS:

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

Chas. S. Whitman, Rep. Martin W. Littleton, Dem.

Oscar S. Straus, Prog. Clarence J. Shearn, Ind. League

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BUSINESS MEN'S NON-PARTISAN ANTI-TAMMANY LEAGUE

POLITICAL.

DAILY COMMON SENSE CAMPAIGN TALKS

By a Believer in New York City and Judge McCall

Well, the Fusionists had all last week to themselves. Now it is our turn. The public has seen the depths to which the Hearst-Sulzer Mitchel combination can stoop. They have wallowed a full week in a quagmire of slander. The spectacle presented is that of a candidate trying to crawl to the Mayor's chair through a sewer.

The most pitiful part of the exhibition has been the attempt to make political capital out of Sulzer and out of the notoriety which has come to him as an adjudged perjurer. His pockets jingling with stolen campaign contributions, he has prated of honor to a hysterical mob. Those among them who are not socialists are not naturalized. But they suited Sulzer's purpose in his appeal to race and religious prejudice to seek to cover his infamy. In stirring up a cloud of hate and hysteria he hopes to sneak back into the halls of state by him so lately polluted.

His further purpose is to strengthen the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel. But as a Progressive candidate for the Assembly Sulzer seems to seal the doom of Fusion. What self-respecting Republican can now vote the Fusion ticket?

Mr. Mitchel, too, has made it plain that he is counting solely on the race and religious feeling stirred up by Hearst, Sulzer and Hennessy and their abuse to win his election. It is a fatuous calculation. The same tactics were tried in the McClellan-Low campaign and the Fusionists of that day by a similar appeal drove a heavy Republican vote to McClellan.

It is the history of American politics that the candidate who makes a direct appeal to religious and class feeling invariably loses by it. The reason is most simple. The very citizens thus appealed to become fearful of the results which might follow the policy of setting themselves apart from the rest of the people.

Resentments and antagonisms promoted for campaign purposes are not so easily forgotten when they take this dangerous and objectionable form. And our people as a whole want peace and harmony and prosperity to replace as soon as possible the heat and rancor of election strife.

The citizens who are the object of such appeals to segregate themselves to further some one's political ends are more apt to feel that, in their own interests, they scorn those who would play upon their sacred sentiments. Frenzies of spite and rage can hardly be sustained for even a short campaign. But the decision in a City election stands for four years. It would be scant satisfaction to give way to a spirit of revenge that would result in putting this City under the domination of Hearst, Sulzer and Mitchel for that period. It would mean four years of daily discord and hourly damage to our civic and business progress.

Fortunately there is time to combat this conspiracy against the peace and happiness of New York City, time for the turmoil to subside and for reason to resume its sway.

There is time, furthermore, to show to New York another fallen idol—comparable even to the pitiable Sulzer. It is an exposure which will also cause regret, for Mr. Mitchel, like Sulzer, has fooled many people for quite a while. This exposure will show that Mr. Mitchel's candidacy is as great an example of effrontery, as much of an insult to the intelligence and honor of the people as the Progressive Party's nomination of William Sulzer—Sulzer, now written down as one who filched money from his trusting friends, who perjured himself concerning the campaign contribution publicity which he had so long pretended to advocate and who put an ineffaceable stain of shame upon the greatest of Commonwealths.

HONOR THE MEMORY OR ROBERT C. OGDEN

His Associates Pay Tributes to His Philanthropic and Educational Work.

HIS LIFE A SAINTLY ONE

Dr. Mitchell Says Dead Merchant Was the South's Greatest Benefactor Since Appomattox.

The memory of Robert C. Ogden, the merchant, philanthropist, and educational worker, was honored by prominent men and women yesterday afternoon at a service held in the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway. The speakers, who were identified closely with Mr. Ogden in his efforts to improve educational facilities in the South, were the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, President of the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, Vice President of the Hampton, Va., Institute, and Dr. C. S. Mitchell, President of the Medical College of Virginia. The scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton Institute, and the prayer was by the Rev. Dr. Winton Merle-Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Ogden was for many years an Elder.

Among those in the congregation were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Bishop David H. Greer of New York, ex-Mayor Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, A. Barton Hepburn, Job E. Hedges, Herbert Noble, George Gray Ward, William C. Demorest, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. The members of Mr. Ogden's family occupied pews in the front of the church.

Dr. Brown, the first speaker, said Mr. Ogden's life was a saintly one, yet one in which the seclusion of the cloister had no part. Mr. Ogden, he asserted, was a practical, a large-minded saint, "the kind of a saint that God needs."

"Mr. Ogden," said Dr. Brown, "took upon himself new opportunities and burdens at a time in life when others throw their burdens off. In conference he was calm and wise and firm. When I first met him he had already behind him a man's work. I saw him chiefly in connection with the administration of the Union Theological Seminary, in which he always maintained a deep, sincere interest, and in the board of which he was the President. His great interest in the Union Theological Seminary was the same interest he entertained for education in general.

"As a seminary man Mr. Ogden exhibited those same great powers he showed in the other walks of life. We all came to lean upon him. We found in him sagacity and moral strength. He was never the dictator, and was always tolerant. He had a scrupulous sense of justice and a delicate consideration for others. His atmosphere was one of peace and faith. He was sincere and high-minded, always genial and sympathetic. It was comforting and reassuring for one under anxious burdens to be with and talk to him. His religion was his life, and Christian experience the springs of his being. All who have known him will be stronger and nobler because of him."

"I wish to express," said Dr. Peabody, "in the name of Hampton Institute, of its trustees, its teachers and its pupils, their great gratitude to Robert Ogden. Nowhere was Mr. Ogden more sincerely or more completely appreciated than he was at Hampton."

For the last twenty years Dr. Peabody said that the administrators of Hampton had leaned upon Mr. Ogden steadily, and had never found him unwilling to bear the burden. He told how the institute had grown in the years that Mr. Ogden was at the head of its board; its property increasing eight fold. Yet, he said, Mr. Ogden was so modest, so effacing so far as he himself was concerned, that he never took any of the credit to himself.

Of his work in the Southern Educational Conference Dr. Peabody said that a new national unity dated from the beginning of the journeys of Mr. Ogden into the South. He called Mr. Ogden a spiritually-minded man of the world; a man who knew his world, and knowing it mastered it; one who, gaining the world, was at the same time able to save his own soul. Dr. Mitchell, the last of the speakers, represented the South.

"We are all," he said, "made one this afternoon by our reverence for a friend. We can easily tabulate, so far as his work in the South was concerned, what he accomplished in that section of our country, in the improvement of school conditions, the improving and enriching of rural life and in various other great works. Since his great work in the South began, the States of that section have increased their educational funds to the extent of $20,000,000 more than the fund was in 1900, when Mr. Ogden began his labors among us. New heart has been put into the discouraged among our farmers. There are more than a thousand more high schools. The word education does not adequately express Mr. Ogden's work in the South."

Dr. Mitchell told of Mr. Ogden's wonderful ability to gather about him, from all parts of the country, the men best fitted to help him in carrying on his work.

"He had a magician's way of getting these men," said Dr. Mitchell, "and he rendered a great service by binding together the sympathies and the friendships of the men of the North and of the South. Mr. Ogden never attacked the South or its institutions, but proceeded on the principle of growth. There are millions of children in the South who may never hear of him, yet who have been ennobled because of his labors for them. In my opinion Robert C. Ogden was the greatest benefactor the South has known since Appomattox. He has given to us a new interpretation of American citizenship. I count it the greatest honor of my life to have known him."

DINNER TO DR. RAISIN.

Congregation Entertains Rabbi of Shaari Zadek Synagogue.

A dinner was given last evening at the Willoughby Mansion, Willoughby and Throop Avenues, in Brooklyn, to Dr. Max Raisin, the new rabbi of Temple Shaari Zadek, in Brooklyn. Two hundred guests were present. Among the speakers were Max Reiss, President of Temple Shaari Zadek; Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Israel, Brooklyn; Dr. Alexander Lyons, rabbi of the Eighth Avenue Temple; Dr. Simon R. Cohen, rabbi of Keap Street Temple, and Mrs. Jeanette Bresluer, President of the Sisterhood of Temple Shaari Zadek.

Dr. Raisin's brother, Dr. Jacob Raisin, came from Troy for the feast. The dinner also marked the eleventh anniversary of the Sisterhood of the Temple.

DEDICATE THEIR CHURCH.

Broadway Presbyterian Congregation Settled in New Edifice.

The Broadway Presbyterian Church, formerly the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, dedicated its new building at the northwest corner of Broadway and 114th Street yesterday with services in the afternoon and evening. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, officiated.

The sermon at the morning service was preached by the pastor. At the evening service addresses were made by the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church; James Yereance, an elder; ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, and the Rev. E. S. Holloway, D. D., pastor of the Hope Baptist Church.

The Broadway Presbyterian Church was organized as the Bleeker Street Presbyterian Church in 1825. Thirty-five years later it was forced to change its location, partly because of business and partly because of the uptown movement, and a new site at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street was chosen. A few years ago business again moved up, and the 114th Street site was selected for the church.

The building, which has been in use since last November, contains an auditorium seating 1,100 persons, a large assembly room, Sunday School rooms, two kitchens, a fully equipped gymnasium, a locker room, and two bowling alleys.

J. H. SCHIFF FAVORS OWEN-GLASS BILL

Continued from Page 1.

ing issue with the plan for a substitute currency bill urged by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Glass will not accept the Vanderlip plan. He asserted in his statement that if the Vanderlip scheme was not intended to thwart currency reform, that would be its effect if considered.

Here is Chairman Glass's comment:

"I have somewhere read that England—or maybe it was in Scotland—they used to have an annual fox hunt at one stage of which, with reynard hard pressed, a red herring was drawn across the trail to divert the pursuit and give the fox another chance.

"Of course, what is popularly styled the money power in this country is not foxy, nor would anybody dream of suspecting Mr. Vanderlip of being in the red herring business. Yet it happens to be a fact that the House currency bill is designed to correct the radical defects of a system under which concentrated wealthy has ruled the Nation; and, likewise, it happens to be a fact that the Vanderlip scheme is projected at the eleventh hour of Congressional consideration with the hope of indefinite postponement of currency legislation should the scheme be given serious attention. It surely does remind me of the fox chase and the red herring. This opinion seems to be shared largely by the public press. Today one of the New York papers, opposed to the House bill, has this significant editorial expression:

It is reassuring to reflect that if the injection of this project into the controversy should result in putting the whole question over until the regular session of Congress no harm will come.

"So there you are! If Mr. Vanderlip's scheme was not actually designed to delay and frustrate currency legislation, it will, if given consideration, have that inevitable effect.

"Amazing and Interesting."

"But this aside, the Vanderlip proposition is as amazing as it is interesting. The miraculous conversion of Saul of Tarsus loses its historic uniqueness contrasted with the conversion of Mr. Vanderlip, while the reflected glory which came to Gamaliel as the tutor of the Apostle to the Gentiles isn't to be compared to that which must come to the Republican Senator from Kansas as the financial mentor of the distinguished President of the National City Bank.

"Just three months ago, on July 24, Mr. Vanderlip wrote me a letter, as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, voicing the protest of himself and other bankers against certain provisions of the House Currency bill, and I wonder that he has so soon forgotten with what vehemence he assailed that feature of the measure which involves Government control. He declared the principle to be 'entirely inexpedient and fundamentally wrong.' 'The objection,' said Mr. Vanderlip, 'is not to the powers granted to the Federal Reserve Board, but to the hands in which they are placed.' Asserting that 'both financial and political history furnish ample illustration of the danger, the ineffectiveness, the inadequacy of politically appointed boards,' Mr. Vanderlip went to the extreme of saying:

If such a board as is proposed were formed by appointing the seven leading bankers of the United States—whoever they may be—and these men became dissociated from the daily conduct of actual affairs and sat in Washington, directing at arm's length the operation of the several reserve banks, they would very rapidly lose the power to direct wisely. It seems to me that the only proper method of control must be through a board composed of practical bankers in direct touch with current business, who are selected for short terms by the member banks.

"In direct contravention of this principle Mr. Vanderlip and his Wall Street associates come here at the last hour, flinging consistency to the winds, proposing a politically appointed board, not one member of which is to be selected by the stockholding banks, but all by the President of the United States. Mr. Vanderlip in July objected to the long term of seven years provided by the House bill; but now in October he would stretch out the term to fourteen years under his central bank bill. If the board provided by the House bill 'sitting at arm's length in Washington' would in seven years 'lose the power to direct wisely,' what would happen in the case of Mr. Vanderlip's fourteen-year board?

Vanderlip Inconsistent.

"I note that Mr. Vanderlip, in his testimony before the Senate committee, differentiated his bill from the House bill in several important features, among them 'uniform, nation-wide discount instead of regional discount rate.' Why, three months ago this same Mr. Vanderlip, in his letter to me, highly commended the House bill for its superiority to the Aldrich scheme in the very particular in which he now condemns the House bill in contrast with his own plan. I again quote from his letter of July 24:

In one way the system of regional reserve banks has an advantage over the National Reserve Association proposed by the National Monetary Commission. The plan for a National Reserve Association provided that there should be a uniform rate of discount throughout the United States. The present plan for regional reserve banks contemplates that the rate of discount will vary in various sections of the country at the same time. Such variation is sound banking.

"If variation of rate as provided in the House bill was 'sound banking' in July, how does it happen that 'uniformity of rate' in the Vanderlip scheme is sound banking in October? As a matter of fact, Mr. Vanderlip, as a practical banker, knows that uniformity of discount rate in this great country, with its diversity of conditions, is a dream. If he does not know this now, he has forgotten since he wrote his letter to me three months ago, and he can refresh his memory by reading the testimony of some of his eminent banker associates before the House Committee of last Winter.

"In his letter to me last July Mr. Vanderlip accentuated the utter undesirability, in his view, of a radical departure from the existing National Bank act, and warned the House Committee that unless legislation should be made attractive to the national banks they would quickly abandon the system. He was against 'doing violence to long-established methods'; he repeated substantially the outcry of the bankers against the 'force bill,' and against the 'confiscatory clause of the House measure,' contending that the owners of banking capital should 'manage their own property,' and predicting total failure if the House scheme should not be made more 'advantageous to the banks.'

"Now Mr. Vanderlip comes with a central bank scheme embodying every one of these objectionable features. If the national banks will leave the system under the House bill how can they be expected to remain under Mr. Vanderlip's plan of 'compulsion' and 'confiscation' and 'political control?'

Has Mr. Vanderlip forgotten the tremendous protest of the bankers, big and little, at Chicago recently, and at Boston later, and in public addresses throughout the country, against the power lodged by the House bill with the President of the United States, and with the Federal Reserve Board over the banking business of the country?"

"Under Mr. Vanderlip's proposal the President has ten-fold power. He not only appointed the central board of the central bank, but the central board in turn appoints the managers and Directors of the twelve branch banks; thus giving the President, first and last, absolute control of the system. On the contrary, under the House bill, the twelve regional reserve banks, in the exercise of strictly banking functions, are reasonably independent of the President and the central reserve board. Thus the House bill maintains the integrity of our independent banking system, co-ordinating it and using all of its strength in time of stress, while Mr. Vanderlip's proposition simply destroys it.

"Moreover, what becomes of the frantic protest of the American Bankers' Association against that provision of the House bill which requires the reserve funds of the country to be kept in the vaults of the individual reserve banks and in the regional reserve banks?

"Mr. Vanderlip's plan provides practically the same thing. If the House bill, on this account, would drive banks out of the national system, how could Mr. Vanderlip's scheme be expected to keep them in? And if the House provision is unconstitutional what becomes of the Vanderlip proposition?

"And then how will Mr. Vanderlip dispose of the objection of his fellow bankers to the 'socialistic' feature of the House bill which gives the Government of the United States a part of the earnings of the regional reserve banks, without striking that feature from his own scheme?

"What becomes of the protest of bankers against the power of the Federal Reserve Board, under the House bill, to suspend reserve requirements? Mr. Vanderlip proposes precisely the same thing.

Government Note Issues.

"I note from the newspapers that Mr. Vanderlip in his testimony 'stood like a rock against the provision of the House bill for Government notes.' It would be interesting to have Mr. Vanderlip define the practical difference between a United States Treasury note, with a specified reserve behind it, and a note issued by a United States bank owned and controlled entirely by the Government; and it would be still more interesting if Mr. Vanderlip would undertake to point out how a note issued by a Government central bank of banks, based on a gold reserve and commercial paper, is any sounder, either in principle, or in fact, than a note issued by the Federal Reserve Board to regional banks based on a gold reserve and commercial paper, with Government responsibility super-added.

"And so I might continue indefinitely to point out the inconsistencies between Mr. Vanderlip's letter to me last July and his proposals before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate in October. The conclusion that I reach from this whole performance is that this newest currency scheme, prepared, as I am told, by Mr. Vanderlip of the National City Bank in conjunction with Mr. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Mr. Strong, with the Standard Oil connection, is intended to confuse the question of banking and currency reform; or else it is hoped that by the adoption of some such scheme of absolute centralization it will be far easier hereafter for certain gentlemen to get control of it for certain purposes than would be possible under the proposed regional bank system.

"But however much of merit there may be in Mr. Vanderlip's scheme, it is perfectly patent that serious consideration of it at this time as a substitute for the House bill would mean an indefinite postponement of currency legislation, for the reason that the platform upon which the Democratic Administration and the Sixty-third Congress were elected distinctly said:

"'We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank.'

"To undertake to repudiate deliberately this explicit declaration of the Baltimore platform would involve the Democratic Party in serious consequences, and would render exceedingly remote the probability of currency legislation at any time soon. In my judgment, it would be simply futile to attempt anything of the kind."

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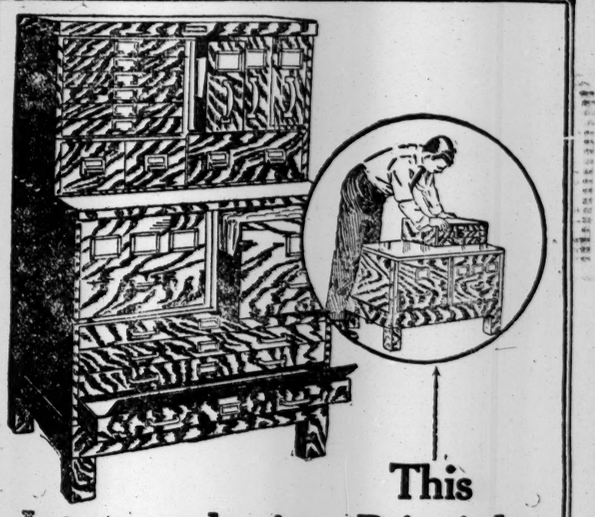

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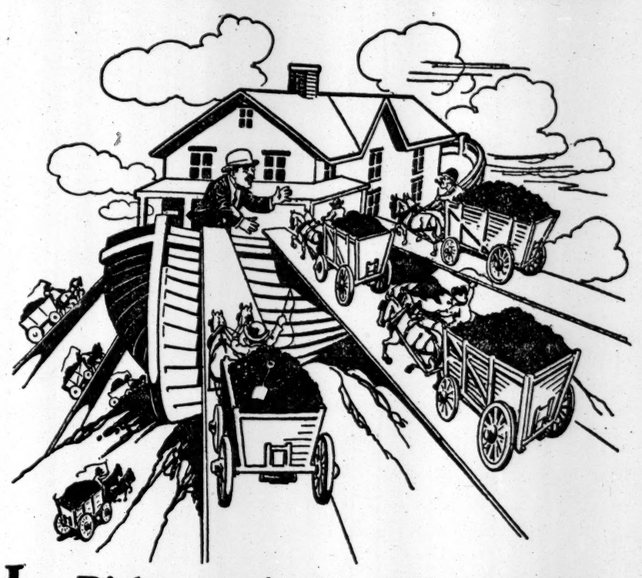

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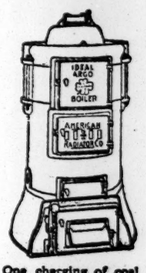

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During the past three months Mr. Colson has sought diligently throughout the capitals of Europe for rare stamps. As the result of this trip his stock (hitherto, without exception the choicest in America) now bears the added lustre of many fine early Mauritius, Sydney Views, and in American issues, such rarities as the 24c. and the 30c. 1869 with centres inverted.

Mr. Colson is pleased to state that he will be in New York during the entire week of the International Philatelic Exhibition. At this exhibition (held in the Engineering Societies' Building on 39th St.) will be shown the greatest rarities of the stamp world, attaining a value in the aggregate of possibly $2,000,000.00.

Tickets for this exhibition may be had by sending stamped addressed envelope to Mr. Colson, stating the number desired.

Mr. Colson will be pleased to meet personally any advanced collectors—his old clients and any prospective ones—and may be seen by appointment by addressing him in the first instance by letter at the Hotel Manhattan, New York, where also requests for tickets should be addressed.

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For many years Gorham's has been adding some rare pieces to its list of reproductions. Every piece reproduced has a history and romance of its own.

For example, take the fine old English tankard. The original is in the private collection of one of America's greatest financiers. Queen Mary, King William's Queen, presented it to Simon Jansen. The hall mark reads "London, 1692"—showing its age to be just 221 years.

The "Ashby Punchbowl" has a history, too. It was made by John Chapman, in London, in 1736, as the hall mark shows. (The hall mark, by the way, is required under a law enacted in England in 1393.) The St. Albans Corporation owns the precious original.

There are three or four old wine coolers, each with a history that suggests many merry bouts in old England's upper circles. One, for instance—hall-marked "London, 1698," in the reign of William III., was made by David Williams. The Duke of Devonshire owns the original.

Then, there's an old English beaker, hall-marked "London, 1681," the original of which is owned by the Duke of Rutland. The maker's mark is "T. I."—probably Thomas Issod, according to the savants.

But do not imagine that all of this old silver is for the drinker. There are dozens of individual pieces for all uses. One of the quaintest pieces of all is an old English chocolate pot, "London, 1777," made by Henry Greenway. If you go to London you can see the original in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A Scotch reproduction is a tea-caddy case, hall-marked "Edinburgh, 1765." Patrick Robertson is the maker. The late A. J. S. Brook owned the original.

A Colonial reproduction that will interest every patriotic American is a sugar bowl and cover, made by Paul Revere—he of the famous ride. Mrs. Samuel Cabot, the owner, loaned it for reproduction.

Many of the reproductions are copies from a line of old plate owned by Gorham's. Incidentally, Gorham's is exhibiting a very large collection of Sheffield Plate, but that's another story. It's the reproductions we are concerned with now.

Just a few of the articles reproduced are: Baskets, Bowls, Bread Baskets, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Coffee Pots, Cups, Dish Rings, Dishes, Epergnes, Ewers and Trays, Flagons, Fruit Baskets, Goblets, Hot Water Jugs, Loving Cups, Muffineers, Mugs, Peppers, Pitchers, Soup Tureens, Tea Pots and Stands, etc.

Would you not like to possess a reproduction of even one of these historic pieces? Their cost is not prohibitive. At all events, they are well worth looking at.

GORHAM
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CAPT. BARR CITES LOG ON VOLTURNO

Says Carmania's Part in Rescue Work Was Misrepresented in English Reports.

LAUNCHED ONLY ONE BOAT

Dropped Life Rafts Which Were Useless in Heavy Sea—More Survivors Arrive.

The Cunard liner Carmania arrived yesterday from Liverpool with forty-three survivors from the Volturno, including twenty-two women and children who had been rescued by the Leyland steamship Devonian and landed at Liverpool.

After the ship had been made fast to her pier Capt. James C. Barr, the Commodore of the Cunard fleet, met the reporters in the smoking room on deck and gave out an account of the burning of the Volturno he had prepared for the British Board of Trade inquiry.

Capt. Barr's Log.

This is the story of the rescue of the Volturno's passengers, taken from Capt. Barr's log book:

On Thursday, 9th Oct. in 47.55N and 35.18W at 8 A. M. A T S received a message from Volturno: "S O S, position 49.12N 34.51W, No. 1 and 2 holds blazing furiously. Please come at once." Replied: "Coming full speed," and steered for her.

Advised engineer to make all possible speed. Got boats ready both sides, boat guide ropes run, ladders in place, and four picked boats crews ready. Weather a gale from N. N. W. At 10 A. M. I marconied Volturno: "Hope reach you by 3 P. M. My intention to stop close to windward and pick up boats from you." I had received advice that he had 500 people on board and 150 away in boats. We reached the Volturno at about noon; it was blowing a gale, with heavy seas, and she was rolling heavily and lifting propellers clear out of water. It seemed a hopeless task to get a boat to her, but I resolved to try one, and sent the First Officer, Mr. F. Gardner, away with eight men. The boat got well away, but was in difficulties as soon as she got from under our lee. I had advised Gardner that whether he got any people or not, he would have to pull clear, keep head to sea, and trust me to pick him up. His boat was nearly turned over, so that he lost all oars but three, and only by using his sea anchor and baling did he keep afloat. He could not reach the Volturno.

I tried to short-turn the ship, but she would not look at it, so I had to make a bold sweep to get to windward and bore down on him. It was two hours before we got him alongside again. Meanwhile at about 1:15 I Marconied Volturno, "Cannot take people off by boat, too much sea. If you cannot hold fire and must abandon will keep close to windward. If time will run to windward and look for your boats. Suggest lifeline and belts if necessary." He consented for my looking for his boats, asking me not to go too far. At 3:10 P. M. we sighted the German steamer Seydlitz, and Marconied to him: "Am going northwest ten miles to look for boats, will you stand by Volturno? Will return." I ran about eight miles, seeing only three buoyancy tanks as of broken boats, and was recalled by an urgent signal from the Volturno, whereon I returned full speed.

I had held a consultation of officers inviting suggestions, and the chief officer advised "dropping rafts under his lee." I agreed to this and Marconied to Vulturno: "Will run to leeward and drop some rafts; try to get them. Can you move engines? The ship drives fast and must go to windward to pick up." This message he received. On my return I found that the Grosser Kurfürst had arrived, and that the Seydlitz was picking up his boat to windward of the Volturno after apparently an experience similar to our own. At 4:33 P. M., I stopped close on the Volturno's lee and dropped six life rafts. He could not apparently move his engines and they drove past ahead of him. Meanwhile I backed and got my bow within about 100 feet of his stern and he tried to float lifebuoys to me. His idea was to run a rope between the ships and haul a boat back and forth. It would have been quite impossible in such a heavy sea.

Needed Plenty of Sea Room.

The Grosser Kurfürst was by this time under his lee, and I had to back away. I had great difficulty in getting my ship into position unless with plenty of sea room. I got a position to windward of the Volturno and held it.

Until the weather moderated there was no hope of doing anything with the boats, and other steamers were arriving, so at 7 P. M. I sent a message to all ships: "Have tried a boat and dropped rafts, cannot do more under existing conditions. This ship hard to manoeuvre, if any suggestion or attempts will keep clear." I thought it wise to do this not to hamper offorts of others. I did not think he would last till morning, in which case, if it came as a last resource to trust to lifelines and lifebelts, I was in position to drive down on him with lifelines fore and aft, ladders over, side well lighted with clusters, and searchlight going. I was careful not to blind other ships with it, and use it to pick up boats, lighting up the Volturno occasionally to see what was happening. This position I maintained through the night; was about half a mile distant, but could not get closer, as about ten steamers were all close together.

At 9:15 P. M. observed flames, and Volturno fired distress rockets, and at about 10 P. M. the Grosser Kurfürst, who was still to leeward of the Volturno, started sending boats, asking me by Morse to look out for them, which I did with a searchlight. The Minneapolis also sent boats, making the same request, at about midnight, recognizing that if the boats could not make back I would drive down on them and pick them up. It was still blowing strong and squally. We were using oil, and I believe the ships to leward were doing the same. At about 11 P. M. we heard cries from the water, and picked up with the searchlight a man swimming toward us. It was one of the third-class passengers of the Volturno, who was got on board exhausted. About this time a handy twin-screw boat, the Czar, ran in between us and the Volturno and picked up several boats which we spotted by the searchlight. At 2 A. M. the Kroonland advised, "Sent three boats; picked up 13 persons." From where I lay could not fetch the Volturno, so none were sent, and I could not get closer without upsetting the whole scheme.

At 4:30 I sighted three boats by searchlight, and moved a little ahead for the foremost one. He kept pulling ahead under my lee, being afraid of coming alongside for fear of smashing his boats. I hailed him to come alongside and abandon his boat, as he said his crew was exhausted, got him aboard at 5:10 A. M. There was considerable sea there, even under our lee, as we had run out of the oil slick. We got the crew out, but the officer was knocked overboard. Fortunately we had a rope on him and pulled him on board none the worse. It was the First Officer of the Minneapolis, who said he had been adloat five hours, had been alongside the Volturno, but as there was too much sea there for him to lay alongside, and the people would not jump, he had to come away again.

By this time dawn was showing, and as I could not back, I had to come outside the fleet with speed and round for my position, by which time we had enough daylight to see the Volturno clearly and the other two boats I had seen had been picked up. The Devonian and two other steamers were close under the Volturno's lee using their boats. I tried to run in and get some boats away, but had to turn out for the Devonian and again for La Touraine when I did get close in, and I could see that all the people were off the Volturno and no more boats were required. The sea was much quieter and the Narragansett was close in and putting oil overboard. It was about 8:30 A. M. when all were clear.

I then asked all ships to report if any boat crews were missing, and steamed alongside Minneapolis, who sent a boat for his crew. As I had not a satisfactory reply to my signals about missing boats, I made signals to all ships: "Carmania will steam N. W. twenty miles and look for boats." During this run I received reply that no boat crews were missing, except those of Volturno previously spoken of. I asked all ships to give list of people saved.

The Seydlitz steered west, La Touraine S. and S. E., and other vessels in different directions. After running twenty miles N. W. I made signal to all ships, "Had seen nothing and was proceeding."

When last sighted at 9:20 A. M. on Oct. 10 the Volturno was still upright in 48.25 N. and 34.33 W., all fore part well alight, after part still untouched by fire and with masts and funnel standing—having driven about thirty-six miles in twenty hours.

Capt. Barr, after reading his story of the Volturno rescue, said to the reporters: "I feel that it was a good night's work."

CARMANIA BRINGS SURVIVORS.

When forty-three survivors of the Volturno wreck were landed from the Carmania at the Cunard Line's pier yesterday, they were met by E. O. Thomas, general agent of the Uranium Line, and his staff, Frank W. Persons of the New York Red Cross Relief Society, and officials from the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society of 229 East Broadway. Among the rescued passengers were twenty-two women and children and seven single women who were sent to the Clara de Hirsch Home at 320 Second Avenue. The rest were sent to the Hebrew Shelter at 229 East Broadway.

Mrs. Rachel Grossman, who arrived on the Carmania with her three children, was grieving over the loss of her 4-year-old son Efrion, who she supposed was drowned. When told that the boy was safe with her husband, Usher Grossman, in Philadelphia, the mother fainted. Her husband will come for his family to-day. A bride and bridegroom were united yesterday when the Carmania brought Abraham Zoldenberg to his young wife, who had been rescued by another ship and brought to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Subschien, who arrived on the Carmania, hoped to meet their boys, Kepel, 18, and Henry, 14 years old, who they believed had been taken off by another boat. The boys were drowned, but the parents will not be told so until the arrival of the Touraine to-day with other survivors makes it certain. The Subschiens have three sons and two daughters in this country and they were met at the pier by the eldest son, Max, who lives at 10 West Third Street.

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PRAISE LONG CAREER OF JOHN ST. CHURCH

Dr. Manning Brings Greetings from Trinity, Its "Old Neighbor," on 147th Anniversary.

HOPES FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY

District Attorney Whitman Says the Old Church and the City Have Advanced Together.

The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its 147th anniversary yesterday with services in the morning, afternoon and evening. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church living in all parts of the city went there to join in the birthday celebration of the old church, as did many downtown business men who have attended noonday services there. The anniversary celebration will be continued with noonday services each day during the rest of the week.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, was one of the speakers at a special service held at the church in the afternoon. He carried the greetings of Trinity parish, and referred to the hopeful outlook for the movement for world-wide unity among Christian communions. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman was another speaker. He asserted his belief that the best years of the church, as well as of the nation, were ahead of and not behind the present time.

Bishop Albert Carman, head of the Methodists in Canada, presided at the afternoon service. In presenting Dr. Manning to the congregation, Bishop Carman alluded to correspondence that had passed between himself and Dr. Manning relative to the proposal to have a world-wide conference of Christian denominations to consider questions touching faith and order. He paid a tribute to Dr. Manning for his leadership in the Christian unity movement, and said that the Protestant Episcopal Church was the one church which was fitted to occupy the central position as the Church of the Reconciliation. Bishop Carman said that he and his people were looking forward to "brighter, better and happier days."

Dr. Manning said:

"I cannot forbear to express my appreciation of the words of commendation that Bishop Carman has spoken with reference to that movement which dares to look forward to the possibility of world-wide Christian unity. I am sure we all give thanks for the signs that are near at hand that Christian people are going to desire a fuller realization of a common fellowship in our Lord."

Dr. Manning said that Christian people were growing more and more dissatisfied because there was a lack of outward and visible unity among Christian denominations. He said that the unity for which our Lord prayed was not "cast-iron and rigid uniformity," but an "outward and visible unity in the truly catholic church."

Bishop Carman then presented District Attorney Whitman as the representative of the State, and Mr. Whitman first said he would like to assure the "Bishop of His Majesty's Dominion," that as long as he would remain in the County of New York he might have the "absolute freedom" of the city. "Nothing will be closed against him," added Mr. Whitman, "even after 1 o'clock."

The field in which the old John Street Church had worked for so many years, Mr. Whitman said, was bigger than that of the Methodist Church, as big as that field was. He then went on to say that the John Street Church belonged to the city, to the State and to the Nation, of which the city was only a part.

"I presume it has been said that the history of this Church is in part the history of the city. I believe it always has been true that those who have been leaders in the thought and in the life and in the action of the city have also been leaders in the Church. You cannot dissociate the life of an organization like this from the life of a community. They either improve together or go backward together."

As the "representative of the city and even of the criminal law," charged with the duty of helping to "maintain peace and order in the community," District Attorney Whitman said that it was eminently fitting that he should rejoice with the congregation of John Street Church in the celebration of its anniversary.

"There are two places in which I cannot help feeling at home," said Mr. Whitman, "one is between the walls of a church, and the other is under the roof of a criminal courthouse. Sometimes I think the two ought to get closer together.

"We are told that the church is losing hold, and that it is a question whether the church ought to take part in politics. I believe the time is characterized by a quickening of the public conscience. Frequently in answer to the question uppermost in the minds of good men and good women it is customary to say that New York, Boston or Chicago is just as good as any other city, or that we are better than some cities of the same size in Europe. All that may be true, but what difference does it make? The question that every live citizen is asking himself is: Is it as good as we can make it, and is it as good as, under God, we ought to make it?"

Some of the other speakers were Dr. Allan MacRossie, Dr. William T. Kelley, Frank Horne, Arthur B. Sanford, Carl Fowler and J. Pearsall. The anniversary celebration was begun in the morning at 9:30 with services led by R. S. Tait, formerly a trustee of the church. Bishop Carman preached the morning sermon.

BOY'S GUN KILLS COMRADE.

Discharges While They Were Cleaning Weapons After Hunting.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Harry Betts, 16 years old, was shot and fatally wounded to-day when a shotgun in the hands of his companion, Harold Fegley, aged 14, was accidentally discharged. Betts was shot in the back, the charge severing the spine. He died two hours afterward.

The boys had returned late on Saturday from a hunting trip, and were cleaning their guns at the home of young Betts when the shooting occurred. Fegley was not arrested, the authorities considering the fatality accidental.

WONDERS AT ABILITY OF 'GIRL OF TO-DAY'

Miss Nethersole Finds She Plays a Very Large Part in American Life.

A FOREIGN POINT OF VIEW

The English Actress Thinks the Girls of To-day Give Promise of a Bright To-morrow.

Miss Olga Nethersole has seen so much of the American Girl, and during her later visits to this country has come to be so closely in touch with some of the movements in which many American girls are taking a keen interest, that her aid was asked in defining The Girl of To-day, who is being sought by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Naturally, being an Englishwoman, Miss Nethersole might be expected to consider the subject with that judicial mind which some critics maintain is possible only when its owner is not an American girl, is not a father or a mother of an American girl, is not married to one, or is not in love with one.

"The American Girl of To-day!" exclaimed Miss Nethersole, when the subject was mentioned. "I wish I could study her longer, for every visit I make to this country but serves to make her more interesting to me. The modern girl everywhere is a factor in the world's progress, but here, perhaps because she is a descendant of a race of pioneers, she stands the leader.

"She is practically the theme of almost all your writers, the model for your artists—particularly your illustrators—the spirit of your dances. Where else are there so many women's colleges, young women's clubs? Here she has led her sex into the realm of business, and even there has been a conqueror. For her are brought to these shores the riches of many lands, and upon her young shoulders rests the burden of the suffrage gain. She is our coming office holder. And, above all, The Girl of To-day is the mother of to-morrow.

"I am amazed at her many-sidedness, her 'all-ness,' if I may coin the word. Sometimes I feel breathless when I watch some young girl, who, it seems to me, must have just laid aside her doll, tinker with her motor car, climb into and sail an aeroplane, and soar up to a dizzy height, or cook a delicious dinner. I wonder as I listen to her arguing some knotty point of the law or reading a paper on eugenics, or watch her create a new and artistic method of draping the veil.

"Look at her poise, her self-assurance, backed by a dignity, a strength that has been known to no other age than this! The other day I was interviewed by a group of your newspaper women, young girls, every one of them, and yet no sooner had I mentioned a subject than they grasped it with an accuracy and comprehension that left me wondering.

"Her fearlessness, her 'look-it-straight-in-the-eye' courage, do not take a jot from her tenderness, her love of home and family. And as the Girl of To-day is the mother of to-morrow, the future is bright with promise."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1 twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a special section of the Christmas edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged most typical of the Girl of To-day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists—Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penrhyn Stanlaws. No photograph received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph, as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

DUCK GUN KILLS A GIRL.

In Boat with Father When Piece Is Accidentally Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Ruth, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowley of this place, was killed this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun that her father had used to shoot into a flock of ducks on Keuka Lake.

Mr. Rowley and his daughter were out fishing, and while they were rowing to shore a flock of ducks flew over the boat. Mr. Rowley had a gun with him and fired into the flock, killing one. While trying to get the duck from the water the gun, which was on the seat, was discharged within two feet of the young girl, the charge entering her side above the heart. She died five minutes afterward.

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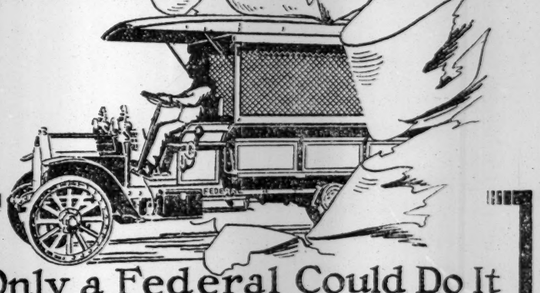

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You buy a Federal Truck and insure it and we will make an agreement with you to operate it at a mileage rate per day at a lower figure than you could possibly operate it. Your Federal will report at your place every day, at any hour you set, with a competent driver, who will operate it, load and unload your goods, and deliver them—safely.

This plan relieves the owner of all trouble and expense—we furnish a competent driver—pay him and pay all gasoline, repair, tire, oil, and garage bills.

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Write for figures and full particulars of the Federal Maintenance-Operating Plan.

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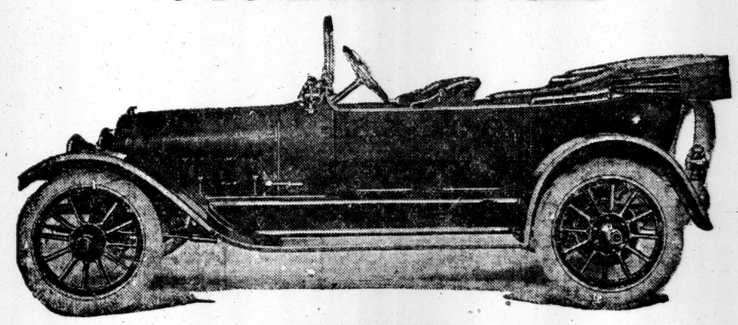

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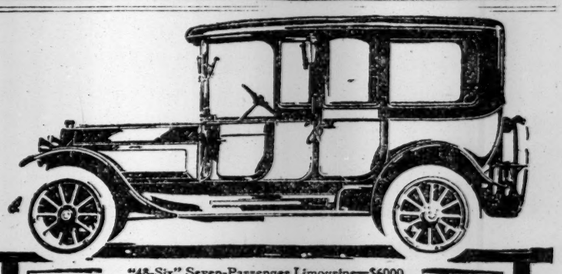

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The progress of the Peerless is proved by increased sales during the current season. Every order has been booked ahead and sales have exceeded the factory capacity.

New closed cars—three Sixes—"38-Six," "48-Six," "60-Six." Patented auxiliary seats fold flush into front wall. Two electric chauphones. Disappearing electric lights. Sashless windows. Large doors. Electric step lights. Limousine, Laundaulet, Coupe and Berline-Limousine Bodies. Prices $4300 to $7200.

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GIANTS DEFEAT WHITE SOX---FOOTBALL GOSSIP---ATHLETICS---TENNIS

TESREAU PITCHES GIANTS TO VICTORY

More Rain and Snow Greets Globe-Trotting Ball Players at Kansas City.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—More arctic weather greeted us here to-day when the world-touring Giants and White Sox met at the American Association Park. Snow and rain fell all night and until noon to-day, and it was cold enough to organize a skating party. We did not want to play under the adverse weather conditions, but the Kansas City fans were so anxious to see us in action that they insisted on the game being played.

The Giants won the game 6 to 2, making the series thus far 5 to 4 in our favor.

The field was about as bad as a baseball diamond could be, and there were large puddles behind the home plate and back of second base. To make matters worse, a cold, biting wind blew across the field. The players didn't mind the cold weather evidently, and with Jeff Tesreau pitching fine ball, the Giants stood behind him in great shape. Big Jeff was at his best, and should have shut out the White Sox. He struck out seven batsmen and retired the side in the fourth on strike-outs on eleven pitched balls. He kept the Soxs' ten hits well scattered.

Jim Thorpe got a great reception from the crowd of 5,000 when he was introduced by Umpire Klem. Jim's reputation as the world's greatest athlete has preceded him everywhere, and the crowds are anxious to see him in action. Thorpe got two singles, and also made a great catch of Sam Crawford's long fly in the first inning, which retired the side and saved the Giants from being scored on.

Rebel Russell pitched three innings for the Sox and held us scoreless during the three innings he worked. Then Manager Callahan sent Faber, a recruit, against us, and we touched him up for three runs. Then Jim Scott tried to stop us, but he didn't settle down until we had scored three more runs.

The Giants got to Faber early after his appearance in the fourth. A base on balls, a couple of slashing hits and a passed ball gave us three runs in the sixth, an error, a passed ball, a base on balls, and a single gave us another run, and then Scott succeeded Faber. Meyers celebrated the Death Valley pitcher's appearance with a double against the centre field fence, which scored two more of our runs.

The Sox scored their only two runs in the sixth inning. Rath reached Tesreau with a two-bagger to the right-field fence. Thorpe could have caught it, but the fence was in his way. Crawford got a pass, and White, who was substituting at first base for Hal Chase, lifted a high fly to centre. Snodgrass came running in to make the catch, and stumbled into the small lake back of second. Magee got his feet wet going into the puddle after the ball, and by that time White had rounded third, and Rath and Crawford had scored. After the sixth inning both pitchers settled down, and there was no more scoring.

To-morrow we expect a great time at Joplin, where Walter Johnson will oppost Matty. A number of mine owners there will take us in charge, and promise to make our visit there one of the big events of the trip.

The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sh'gr's, c.f	5	0	0	1	1	0
Magee, l.f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Lob'rt,3b.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	2	0	3	3	0
Mrkle, 1b.	2	1	0	5	1	0
Dool'n, ss.	4	1	0	1	5	1
Th'rpe, rf.	4	2	2	3	0	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	3	9	1	0
Tesre'u, p.	4	0	1	1	6	0
Total..	35	6	7	27	8	1

WHITE SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	1	4	0
Rath, 3b.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Spker, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	0
White, 1b,p.	4	0	3	9	3	0
Sch'fr,2b.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Mat'ck, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schalk, c.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Daley, c.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Faber, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	35	2	10	27	7	

Errors—White, Daley, Lobert, Doolan.

Giants	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0—6
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Doyle, 2. Two-base hits—Tesreau, Meyers, (2,) Rath, Daley. Three-base hit—White. Sacrifice hit—Schaefer. Double plays—Schalk and Rath, Speaker and Schaefer, Doyle and Merkle. Innings pitched—By Russell, 3; by Faber, 3; by Scott, 3. Hits—Off Russell, 3; off Faber, 4. Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Faber, 2; by Tesreau, 7; by Scott, 3. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Faber, 2; off Tesreau, 1. Passed ball—Daley. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

OUTLAWS WANT LYNCH.

Federal League Will Offer Him Office If National Turns Him Down.

In view of the decided stand which major league baseball players have taken against the National Commission in re-electing David Fultz President of the Players' Baseball Fraternity against their wishes, the Federal League is said to already have started negotiations with several players with the view of signing them if a break comes between the players and the commission before next season. The players have agreed between themselves that no member of the fraternity can violate his contract with a club until it is first submitted to the Advisory Board of the fraternity, which is composed of four players.

The fraternity itself has gone on record as against any member going to the Federal League unless he goes without "jumping" his major league contract. If the Advisory Board of the fraternity rules against him in his demands, he will have to be bound by it. If he still continues in his demands, he will be expelled by the fraternity. This organization of players has no objection to any of its members going to the Federal League, but it wishes to approve of the players' position before this step is taken.

The Federal League sees a chance for dissension between players and club owners before next season, as many players have agreed not to sign contracts until they learn what action the leagues will take on their demands at the annual meetings of the National and American Leagues.

The new outlaw league has deferred the election of a President until after the National League meeting here in December. This delay was decided on when it was learned that there was a possibility of Mr. Lynch not being re-elected President of the league. If he is not re-elected, it has been announced by one of the Federal League promoters that the position will be offered to Mr. Lynch.

The financial condition of the Players' Fraternity is growing stronger. Although it has been organized but a short while, there is now a sum of $5,010.40 in the treasury. This amount was realized through members' dues alone.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—San Francisco, 6; Venice, 4. San Francisco, 2; Venice, 1.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 13; Oakland, 6. Oakland, 7; Los Angeles, 5.
At Sacramento—Sacramento, 4; Portland, 0.

Tigers to Rebuild Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The aftermath sentiment at Princeton of the Dartmouth victory over the Tigers on Saturday gives the Green eleven full credit for playing a better game than Princeton under the most difficult conditions possible for football. What effect the defeat will have on the coaching of the eleven during the succeeding three weeks before the close of the Princeton season has not been decided. The team will be rebuilt in part, the coaches said. None of the Tigers were injured in the game, which is explained only by the fact that the many falls the men had were on comparatively soft ground, which broke the force of the falls. Trainer Fitzpatrick said Phillips would be able to go into the fray again this week at his old position, left tackle, which will mean that Simmons will be moved to one of the guard positions, while the position of Olic, who came up to every expectation of the coaches on Saturday with his punting and his line work, will have to be determined later. It is practically certain that he will be given a permanent place on the team.

COURSE RECORD FOR SMITH.

Ten-Mile Champion Wins St. Anselm's Run In Fast Time.

Harry Smith, the National A. A. U. ten-mile champion, won the weekly road race of St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday, over the club course of three and one-quarter miles, and cut George Critchley's long-standing record of 16:03 for the course to 15:59. Smith was forced to his best by a big field of fast runners, who crowded the champion throughout the entire distance. The starters included Fred Masterman, New York A. C.; T. Manning, unattached, formerly Morningside A. C.; V. Vateretsas, Greek-American A. C., and A. Rosander, unattached.

Smith and the Greek champion cut out the pace, closely followed by Manning, Rosander and Masterson. The Bronx Church House title holder was in splendid shape and held the premier position over the muddy roads. With the completion of the first half of the journey, Smith drew away from Vateretsas and won by 100 yards. Rosander was third, the same distance behind Vateretsas. The order of finish follows:

H. Smith, Bronx Church House, 15:59; V. Vateretsas, Greek-American A. C., 16:15; A. Rosander, unattached, 16:44; F. Masterson, New York A. C., 17:25; J. Manning, unattached, 17:26; H. Seeger, Rutgers Place A. A., 17:55; J. Dolan, unattached, 18:05; S. Weiss, unattached, 18:20; D. Monaco, Ozanam A. A., 18:30; T. Richards, Harvard University, 18:32; M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 18:35; J. Faran, Mohawk A. C., 18:45; H. Price, Ajax A. C., 19:05; B. Morris, Ajax A. C., 19:38; M. Bozansky, Rutgers Place A. A., 19:50; A. Levine, unattached, 20:25; F. Toomey, Federal A. C., 20:40; N. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:45; N. Helfand, Rutgers Place A. C., 20:55; L. Levy, Rutgers Place A. C., 21:15; S. Kerofulcz, Greek-American A. C., 21:24; K. Benjer, Greek-American A. C., 21:25.

Van Cortlandt Park presented a lively appearance yesterday when more than fifty candidates for the A. A. U. cross-country championships practiced over the national course. The heavy rains of the last three days left the track in bad shape, but this did not seriously interfere with the work of the athletes. Berny Wefers had out a big squad of Mercury Foot harriers, including Critchley, Hanahan, Tracy, Floyd-Smith, O'Neill, De Grouchy, Fred Bellar, Gibbons, O'Connell, and Carl Walther. Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C., handled a squad of fifteen long-distance runners, among them being Hannes Kohlemainen, McNamara, Denelly, Abel Kiviat, and T. Vardon. Willie Kramer, the cross country champion, headed a big delegation from the Long Island A. C., which included J. Plant, Ted Leslie, and Henry Kramer. The other clubs represented were the Bronx Church House, with J. Kelly in charge of Frank Ruggerio, Burkhardt and Crosby; Xavier A. A., Morningside A. C., and Glencoe A. C. The runners were invited to the Xavier A. A. stag, which will be held in the clubhouse to-night.

Harvey Frick of the Bronx Church House, led a pack of fifteen harriers over the three and three-fourth-mile course of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. R. Erlendsen of the Glencoe A. C. finished second, followed by D. Gerelli of the Italian-American G. A. Charles Pores of the Sheridan A. C., who started after the pack had left, made the course in 21:15, which was five seconds better than Frick's time. The order of finish:

H. Frick, Bronx Church House; R. Erlendsen, Glencoe A. C.; D. Gerelli, Italian-American G. A.; J. Bracelia, Trinity Club; George Butcher, Jersey Harriers; A. Larsen, unattached; F. Engblom, Glencoe A. C.; C. Gray, Glencoe A. C.; J. Wagner, Glencoe A. C.; J. M. Kearns, unattached; G. Hagerman, Glencoe A. C.; T. Roche, Jersey Harriers; E. Moran, Glencoe A. C.; J. Keane, Pennant A. C.; J. Richter, unattached.

A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Seven-Mile Walk and Ten-Mile Run to be Decided at Columbia Track.

Championship track events for the incoming Winter season will be inaugurated on Saturday with the competitions for the seven-mile walk and ten-mile running honors which will be decided at South Field, Columbia University. Attendance will be by invitation only, and it is anticipated that there will be a great outpouring to witness these two events.

The entry list for each of the races contains the pick of the followers of long distance running and walking, and two gilt-edged performances are expected to result with the deciding of the titular honors.

Chief among the men who will engage in the ten-mile run are Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's champion over a long route; Willie Kramer, the cross-country champion, and Harry Smith, the present ten-mile title holder. Kolehmainen, the Finn, is expected to be a somewhat easy winner over Kramer, who is said to outclass Smith at the distance as much as the Finn overshadows him.

It is confidently expected by close followers of track and field sport that the Finn will beat the present ten-mile record of 52:34 4-5, made by George V. Bonhag at Celtic Park on Nov. 6, 1909.

In the walk Al Voelkneke, the 1912 champion, will be opposed by such well-known performers as Dick Remer of the Irish-American Athletic Club; Fred Kaiser, New York Athletic Club, and H. Rasmussen, la Dane, who is now affiliated with the Winged Foot organization. The last named made a capital showing in the Olympic games for Denmark, and is stated to have shown marked improvement over that time. Remer is generally chosen as the winner on his fine work in practice, in which he is said to have crowded the record of 54 minutes 7 seconds made by E. E. Merrill in Boston, Oct. 5, 1880.

The track will be surveyed by Fred W. Rubien, Chairman of the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, in order to properly provide against any onslaughts against the marks in the keeping of Father Time. The course is a quarter-mile ellipse, and will be put in perfect condition for the championship events.

New Polo Club for White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—It was announced to-night that at a meeting of prominent New Yorkers at the Gedney Farm Hotel it was decided to form a new polo club for Westchester County. Oliver Harriman, L. Ward Prince, Robert E. Farley, Howard Willets, George F. Leith, and D. W. Maloney are among those interested in the club. At Gedney Farm near White Plains, opposite the Gedney Farm Country Club, Davies Tainjor has already broken ground for the establishment of the club's polo field. He has secured a string of trained polo ponies and some good sport is looked for. Westchester County has no polo club and it is believed that the formation of the new organization will attract many polo players from other resorts.

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BIG ELEVENS SHOW REVERSAL OF FORM

Princeton's Defeat the Big Surprise, While Yale's Showing Was Also Weak.

Four members of the Eastern gridirons so-called "Big Five"—Princeton, Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell—showed surprisingly weak playing on Saturday with reversals of form which set the football world agog and showed that under the new game, the smaller college elevens are to be reckoned with more than ever before. The fifth member—Harvard—was the only eleven to run true to form and Percy Haughton's big Crimson team came up to expectations with a 29 to 0 victory against Penn State. Wet and muddy gridirons robbed all the games of their best features.

Princeton and Cornell were defeated and Yale and Pennsylvania played tie games in which they were both plainly outplayed. The Ells and Penn consider themselves lucky to get the even break. The Tigers defeat by Dartmouth was a shocking surprise to Princeton, but the fast Green team from Hanover played up to the form which its backers expected and showed that Coach Frank Cavanaugh knew what he was talking about when he confided to his friends that the Dartmouth eleven had a big surprise up its sleeve.

Princeton, with the Harvard game only two weeks away, was completely outplayed. A diagnosis of the play is surprising. Princeton didn't make one first down in rushing the ball. Dartmouth gained over 80 yards in rushing, to 15 by Princeton. Princeton's backs, Streit, Baker, and Glick, of whom much was expected, were completely smothered by the Dartmouth defense. Baker and Streit were the big disappointments of the day. In the game, Dartmouth was penalized more than twice as much as Princeton. Dartmouth's punting was of much higher calibre than Princeton's and in fact, there wasn't a department of the game where Dartmouth did not show to better advtnage. Princeton lost the game on a quarterback run, an old muchused play which should not deceive any team which has the coaching of the Tiger eleven. Llewellyn's bluff should have been squelched at the outset by Princeton's left end, or unquestionably by the secondary defense on that wing, and yet the quarterback was completely confused and the Tigers that he went through to victory unmolested. It is a sad reflection on Princeton's defense on a play which any ordinary eleven would have completely solved before it got under way.

Princeton's playing on Saturday was far below what it should be at this stage of the season. To make any showing against Harvard and Yale, the Tigers must develop a much stronger defense and will have to acquire a variety of play far superior to what they have already shown.

Wales's showing against Washington and Jefferson was a keen disappointment to those who thought that the Blue, although under a system of slow development, would show much power in a pinch. Knowles and Wilson showed themselves to be good line smashers anywehre in mid-field, but the driving power to carry the ball along inside the 25-yard mark was missing. "Doc" Cornish, the Yale quarter back, was the most promising performer on the Yale team. He was quick to find openings and kept his feet well even on the muddy field. But none of the Yale backs showed the ability to dash around the ends or through the tackles like "Old" Speigel, the Washington and Jefferson half back. This player is a veteran, and a few seasons ago was a star at Lafayette.

It does not seem possible that this was Yale's most formidable front. And yet when defeat stared the Blue in the face the team lacked that reserve power which former Yale elevens have possessed. Yale's greatest weakness seems to be in the end positions. Both wings were weak Saturday, much additional work being thrown on the secondary defense. From tackle to tackle, Yale showed possibilities; but play after play slipped outside the tackle. The back field unquestionably has more power than it has yet shown. It is behind in development, but may come fast during the last few weeks of the season. As in former years, the Yale team is being drilled in defensive tactics, while little attention seems to have been given to any play which will make scoring possible. One encouraging thing about the Yale team was that it had the spirit and fight to drive back the Washington and Jefferson attack at crucial times.

The general impression that Pennsylvania had an unusually strong eleven was somewhat shattered when the team was outplayed by the Indians, although the Quakers managed to get a 7 to 7 tie score because of Quarter Back Marshall's wonderful 90-yard run late in the third period after the kick-off. The Penn team, which has been showing up surprisingly well under the coaching of George Brooke, was not up to the Carlisle team in any department of the game. Penn's defense was torn asunder by the savage rushes of Guyon, and the Indians found an open passway around both flanks of the Quaker line.

Cornell's season becomes more gloomy after every game. Coach Al Sharpe is hoving his own troubles, and Saturday's defeat by Pittsburgh was the greatest shock of all. Pittsburgh, coached by Joe Duff, the former Princeton player, showed more resource and ability to take advantage of mistakes than the Cornellians.

The Army team had the time of its life defeating Tufts. The soldiers at times looked good, but failed to measure up to the situation in a crisis. Once they rushed the ball to Tufts' 4-yard line, where Tufts stubbornly held the cadets for downs and took the ball away. A safety gave the Army victory by the narrowest margin a game can be won by. The Navy showed up much better than the Army, although the midshipmen were against the Maryland Aggies, which is a comparatively weak eleven. The Navy had a scoring carnival and made 11 touchdowns, from which 10 goals were kicked. There was much encouragement in the Navy's showing, because they displayed many scoring plays of great effectiveness. Both the Navy and Army broke all records for substitutes in Saturday's games. The Navy made 33 substitutes, while the Army made 25. As soon as any of the players got soaked with mud and water he was taken out and a fresh man sent in while his predecessor was dried out.

Harvard still looks like the big eleven of the year. The Crimson played even better than was expected against Penn State. Although Bill Hollenback's eleven this year does not measure up to the standard of the past two years, Harvard expected much trouble from Capt. Miller and his associates. The bright light of the Harvard back field was Eddie Mahan, whose runs through a broken field seemed irrepressible. The Harvard line withstood the Penn State attack at all times, and Brickley's kicking again showed him to be one of the dangerous men of the year. Harvard has by far shown a more consistent development and more harmony of play than any of the big elevens. Princeton and Yale will have to show remarkable improvement to measure up to the Crimson's standard.

In the Middle West the Michigan "Aggies" added Wisconsin, the conference champions, to their list of victims, taking the Badgers into camp. Chicago won from Purdue, which had previously tied Wisconsin by a 6 to 0 score, due to two field goals from the toe of Quarterback Russell. Illinois defeated Indiana, 10 to 0, and Minnesota rolled up 30 points to South Dakota's cipher. Coach Yost took his Wolverines to Nashville, Tenn., and overwhelmed the Vanderbilt team.

Tennis Final at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Clarence J. Griffin and John R. Strachan, runners-up in this year's national lawn tennis championship doubles, went down to defeat before Ellis Fottrell and Byron Batkin in the final match of the Bay Counties tournament. The scores were 6—3, 5—6, 8—6, 6—1, and 6—4.

THE AMATEUR SPORT STIR.

Suggestion Is Made That Athletic "Authors" Should Be "Declared."

The ripple created by the declaration of the President of the Amateur Athletic Union for joint competition between amateurs and professionals under A. A. U. sanction; the announced intention of the Columbia University Committee on Athletics to rescind permission to the Morningside athletes for competition in open games during the Winter months, and the pronouncement of the Princeton University Board of Athletic Control against professional coaches were the chief features of the dominating side of sport in the East as a finale to the outdoor track and field season, and a curtain raiser to the incoming, with competition in hockey, swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, and similar games.

The handling of the pro-amateur proposition by James E. Sullivan, in which he has the backing of all exponents of amateurism, is now history, and that the adoption of a radical system in regard to the conduct of amateur sport (track and field athletics) has a chance similar to the proverbial "snowball in a tropical sun" almost goes without saying.

It is contended, however, that instead of the line between amateurism and professionalism being drawn too fine, it is not distinctive enough, as evidenced by the assertion of one close follower of sport who stated that "if professional baseball players were to be restricted to the end of not lending their names as the authors of 'signed stories,' why should not the action of amateur athletes along similar lines be curtailed."

"We see," said this man, "from day to day and following some important football game a presumed 'expert' account of the play by some admittedly famous player who probably never saw the matter accredited to him before it showed in type.

"Such a man, if he were to write the article, would have some excuse for his acceptance of the money involved, but the mere lending of his name to further the excuse for the 'story' is professionalism pure and simple."

BOAT CLUBS CONSOLIDATE.

Harlem R. C. and Crescent's Join Forces in Latter's Old House.

There was a ratification meeting yesterday in the old Crescent Boat Club house on the Harlem River of members of that organization and those of the Harlem Rowing Club, which resulted in the consolidation of the two clubs, to be hereafter known as the Harlem Rowing Club, which will take over the Crescent headquarters.

Included in the transfer are twenty members of the New Moon organization, and who, with the men of the old Blue and White, will make a roster of sixty-five men. The Harlem Rowing Club assumed the debts of the Crescents, which were wiped out with the assumption of the mortgage by the Harlems, which paid off the indebtedness.

Joe Kett, the President of the Harlems, stated that the transfer brought with it a good fleet of boats of various descriptions, and he expected, with the help of Jack Nagle, James Pilkington, and the other members of the Board of Governors, to get things started soon to put the old-time organization back on the map as a regular rowing organization, with plenty of good competitors.

JOHNSON'S RECORD IN BOX.

Washington Star Pitched Twenty-nine Complete Games in 1913.

Walter Johnson not only twirled more victories last season than any other American League pitcher, but pitched more complete games than any one else. The Washington pitcher went the route 29 times, only being knocked off the rubber once. Another hard worker was Jim Scott of the Chicago White Sox. "Death Valley Jim" labored in 26 complete games, while his teammate, Reb Russell, did almost as well, figuring in 25.

George Baumgardner of the Browns pitched 24 full contests, Vean Gregg and Fred Falkenberg of the Naps each 23, George Dauss and Jean Dubuc of the Tigers each 21, and Ray Collins of the Red Sox and Roy Mitchell of the Browns each 20.

Of the champion White Elephants, Eddie Plank pitched more full games than any of his teammates. The Gettysburg Guide was in 18, while "Chief" Bender was only in 13. The Indian was often used by Mack as a rescuer, none of Mack's young pitchers except Shawkey showing much cleverness at being able to go the distance.

Mack changed pitchers oftener than any other American League leader. The Athletic slabmen twirled only 67 complete games, the Browns' gunners turned in 104 full contests. The number of complete games pitched by the other hurling staffs was as follows: By New York, 75; by Boston, 76; by Washington, 78; by Chicago, 84; by Detroit, 88, and by Cleveland, 96.

All told, there were just 71 pitchers, who were able to twirl complete games last year, the men who pitched ten or more full contests being as follows:

Complete games pitched: 29, Johnson of Washington; 26, Scott of Chicago; 25, Russell of Chicago; 24, Baumgardner of St. Louis; 23, Gregg and Falkenberg of Cleveland; 21, Dauss and Dubuc of Detroit; 20, Collins of Boston and Mitchell of St. Louis; 19, Hamilton of St. Louis; 18, Boehling of Washington, Plank of Philadelphia; Cicotte of Chicago, and Willett of Detroit; 17, Groom of Washington, and Wellman of St. Louis; 16, Mitchell of Cleveland; 15, Ford of New York and Blanding of Cleveland; 14, Fisher of New York, Caldwell of New York, and Leonard of Boston; 13, Bender of Philadelphia and Levenenz of St. Louis; 12, Wood of Boston; 11, Brown of Philadelphia.

Grand Circuit Stewards to Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The stewards of the Grand Circuit will hold an informal meeting at the Holland House, in New York, on Nov. 23, in which the betterment of several of the clubs of the circuit and the probable admission of two new tracks will be discussed. The regular stewards' meeting will be held the second Tuesday in January at some place to be announced later. President H. K. Devereux of the Grand Circuit announced last night. The Narragansett Track, at Providence, R. I., and the Reading, Mass., track may be members of the big ring, it is said, and a discussion previous to the business meeting is deemed advisable. The schedule may have to be enlarged to include these two tracks.

AMADA FIRST IN HANDICAP RACING

B. R. Stoddard's Yacht Captures Championship on Sound by Small Margin from Alert.

Championship records of the handicap yacht racing class of Long Island Sound for the season of 1913 have been completed by the officers of the class. In the first division the pennant goes to Amada, owned by B. R. Stoddard. She sailed in fourteen of the twenty-six races open to the class, won four first prizes, finished second in four events, won 48 points out of a possible 68, and ended the season with a percentage of 70.6. Her closest rival was R. B. Budd's Alert, the percentage of which was 68.5. Alert sailed in twenty-one races, the largest number to the credit of any boat in either of the four divisions. She won six first prizes and seven seconds, but fell to fourth place in two races and to fifth places in two others, and thereby fell short of championship honors in the final reckoning. Her record of points won was 63 out of a possible 92. Dr. Black's Sally IX. made a very good showing, with five firsts and three second places in seventeen races, and a percentage of 55.8, and W. S. Hunt's Gypsy won two first prizes and secured second place four times in nineteen races. Joker won four first prizes and two seconds; Robilla, two firsts and one second, and Lenora, one first and three seconds, but neither of them started in one-half the races open to the class, and therefore did not qualify for championship honors.

The best record of the class, in so far as individual races are concerned, was made by Alerion, owned by J. W. Alker. In twelve races she won six first prizes and secured second place twice, but she failed to qualify by one race. Alerion is the oldest yacht racing regularly on the Sound. She was built by Nat Herreshoff to try out the idea he finally embodied in Defender, the successful America's Cup boat of 1895, and is Defender in miniature. She never has been owned by anybody except the Alker family since she passed out of the builder's possession. Red Wing, owned by Grace and Loewy, is the champion of the second division, having won six races of the twenty in which she sailed, secured second place six times, scored 49 points out of a possible 75, and a percentage of 65.3. The only other boat in the division to qualify was H. T. Hornidge's Mist, which sailed in eighteen races, won three of them, finished second in two others, scored 34 points out of a possible 72, and got a percentage rating of 47.2. Veda won three races, Lillian one, Nadia one, and Miss Bonnell two, but did not qualify. Mignon, however, is champion of the fourth division, from which she was transferred late in the season, after having sailed twelve races in that division and achieving a percentage of 54.5. She qualified by virtue of sailing three races in the second division after being transferred.

There was consistent racing in the third division, in which six boats were enrolled, four of which sailed in the required number of races. The best of these was S. L. Kurtz's Twinkle, which sailed in twenty races, won nine first prizes and five seconds, scored 45 points out of a possible 66, and got a percentage of 68.2. Robin Hood II. sailed in thirteen races and won two firsts and six seconds; Amanda IV. in seventeen races, and won three firsts and five seconds; Cirie in fifteen races, and won five firsts and one second, and Natoma in nine races, won two of them and got second place in four others.

Big Scores in Soccer Games.

Tackling the strong Clan McDonalds in the first round of the American Football Association cup-tie competition, the Brooklyn F. C., fresh from their three straight victories in the National League, humbled the McDonalds yesterday by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The game was played at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, and every available bit of ground was taken by the large crowd on hand.

After running up 24 goals in its last two games and having but one point made against it, the German F. C. surprised soccer lovers yesterday when it went down to defeat at the hands of the Longfellow F. C. by 3 goals to 2.

The Swedish-American F. C. was defeated by the Fulton F. C. at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the score of 7 goals to 0.

On a field that was ankle deep in mud, the St. George F. C. met the Newark Caledonians in a National League contest at Manhattan Field yesterday, and humbled it by the score of 8 goals to 2.

The Hollywood F. C. of Yonkers set a precedent in the metropolitan district soccer history when it forfeited its cup-tie game to the Brooklyn Celtics by non-appearance. More than 2,500 soccer enthusiasts were on hand at Celtic Field, Brooklyn.

By the one-sided score of 9 goals to 0, the Fulton F. C. lost its Metropolitan League championship game to the St. George Reserves F. C. at Woodside, L. I., yesterday.

Superior combination work and a stone-wall defense enabled the Yonkers F. C. to take the Cameron F. C. into camp by 4 goals to 2 at Yonkers yesterday. The team from Getty Square was on its mettle from the moment the referee's whistle started the contest until the ninety minutes of play was over.

Clashing in a New York Amateur League game at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday, the Hamiltons and I. R. T. Strollers entertained a large crowd. The Hamiltons won the game, 5 goals to 2.

High scoring figured in the Metropolitan League fixture between the Hudson United eleven and the German F. C., played at Columbia Oval yesterday before a large crowd of soccer enthusiasts. The Hudsons secured 7 goals, while the Germans were blanked.

After waiting an hour for the Greenpoint eleven to show up at Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, to play their New York Amateur League championship fixture, the Clan McKenzie team was awarded the game by forfeit by Referee Charles Creighton.

Indians In Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 26.—Glenn Warner's Carlisle Indian football braves returned from their gruelling game against the University of Pennsylvania in good physical condition, there being only a few minor bruises among the members of the eleven. With two minor games ahead of them, the development of the Indian aggregation will be designed for the strenuous Dartmouth contest in New York on Nov. 16. Coach Warner declared to-night that credit had been misplaced for the touchdown against Pennsylvania Saturday. In place of Guyon, the husky left half back, carrying the ball for fifteen yards across the goal line, Bracklin, the right half back, made the score for the Indians that tied the game. As a result of the Pennsylvania contest, football critics here declare that the old belief that Indians cannot successfully compete on a muddy and wet field has been disproved.

TENNIS PLAYERS TO TRAIN.

England to Follow American Methods and Seek Young Players.

British tennis authorities will probably adopt the American style of undergoing a special physical preparation for all important competitions. The victory of the American younger school of players in the Davis Cup series and the All-England championship has brought the English followers of the game to a realization of the necessity of playing tennis along different lines. In past years the leading British tennis players have been between 30 and 40 years of age, but since America revolutionized the game it is acknowledged that the day of the veteran is doomed, and that more attention must be devoted to the younger element if Britain is to contine in the front rank of the tennis world. The strenuous method of the American attack, the superb physical endurance and stamina of McLoughlin, Williams, Johnson, Johnston, Griffin, Strachan, and other young Americans has taught the Britishers a lesson they are apparently taking to heart, and a new order of things is likely to follow on the other side. In commenting on this phase of tennis The Field says:

"When we remember that A. W. Gore won the all-comers tennis singles at Wimbledon last year at the age of forty-four, it would be rash to assert that the veteran has fallen never to rise again, but the victories of the younger school at the Drive Club tournament last week certainly indicate the strength of the new generation, and prove that the old order of firstclass precedence has materially changed. Both Messrs. Dixon and Ritchie were beaten in the singles by Mr. F. G. Lowe, neither winning a set, while, in alliance, Messrs. Dixon and Ritchie lost to Messrs. Lowe and Tindell Green in the final of the doubles. A cement floor is supposed to be Mr. Dixon's own surface, and his record at the Drive Club, where he had never previously been beaten, upheld that opinion. Messrs. Lowe and Tindell Green were not only shoft to try out the idea he finally embodied in Defender, the successful America's Cup boat of 1895, and is Defender in miniature. She never has been owned by anybody except the Alker family since she passed out of the builder's possession. Red Wing, owned by Grace and Loewy, is the champion of the second division, having won six races of the twenty in which she sailed, secured second place six times, scored 49 points out of a possible 75, and a percentage of 65.3. The only other boat in the division to qualify was H. T. Hornidge's Mist, which sailed in eighteen races, won three of them, finished second in two others, scored 34 points out of a possible 72, and got a percentage rating of 47.2. Veda won three races, Lillian one, Nadia one, and Miss Bonnell two, but did not qualify. Mignon, however, is champion of the fourth division, from which she was transferred late in the season, after having sailed twelve races in that division and achieving a percentage of 54.5. She qualified by virtue of sailing three races in the second division after being transferred.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1913.

MR. SCHIFF'S SUGGESTIONS.

The criticisms which Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF makes upon the money bill are altogether sympathetic, constructive, and helpful. He speaks not as an opponent but as an advocate, and he is right, beyond question he is right, when he says that the enactment of the bill is demanded by the business and the industries of the country. Mr. SCHIFF cannot assent to Mr. VANDERLIP'S proposal of a central bank as a substitute for the pending plan. When Washington sees two financiers of the prominence and power of Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. VANDERLIP so much at variance in their suggestions, it may as well abandon its foolish dread of a Wall Street bankers' conspiracy against the Administration measure. The truth is that both Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. VANDERLIP are giving effective aid to Congress in its labors. Mr. VANDERLIP was asked by the committee to put his views in concrete form, and he has complied, presenting a plan for a central bank, conscientiously, because he believes that plan to be the best. But Mr. VANDERLIP has pronounced the Owen-Glass bill 80 per cent. good, while Mr. SCHIFF has said that it is 82½ per cent. good. Congress could not very well ask better evidence of the helpful spirit.

Mr. SCHIFF'S objection that there would be undesirable speculation in the shares of a central bank if the capital stock was subscribed by the public at large is well taken. Any sudden fall in the shares might beget alarm as to the bank's condition, even though the decline were for reasons having nothing to do with its management or soundness; and the Government would not be able to support the market quotations as national and State banks may readily do. But the Vanderlip central bank lies for the present outside the range of practical discussion. Favored as it is by members of the Senate committee, the House cannot be expected to accept a measure originating in a quarter so far removed from its own sphere and seemingly, though not in reality, differing so widely in fundamentals from its own bill. It is best that the country's undivided attention should now be given to the Owen-Glass bill, for it is only to bettering an enactment of that project that effort can be profitably and effectively directed.

The Owen-Glass bill may be passed, and with one important change ought to be passed, at this session. Up to the very recent time when the attitude of the Senate committee was made known this had seemed to be neither possible nor wise. The committee hearings have enlightened the Senate and the country, knowledge has been acquired, the invaluable contributions to the better understanding of the bill made by the bankers in their conferences have shamed the ignorant and sobered the reckless. In the light of reason amendments have been studied and accepted in principle, and the measure, when it comes from the Senate committee next week, will have made an almost incredible advance toward soundness in form and substance. What remains to be done can be done and should be done before the special session ends.

Insistence upon so many as twelve regional banks, which would have weakened the system and defeated its remedial purpose, has been abandoned. A smaller number will be accepted, probably five or six—there should not be more than five at most. Ex officio membership of Government officers in the Federal Reserve Board has yielded to the perfectly convincing argument made against it in principle and in practice. The members will all be appointed, and an important concession was made by the House in providing for an advisory council of men experienced in banking. There should be a further change here by making it a requirement that all or a majority of the board should be men of large business experience, familiar with banking practice, not bankers necessarily, but having such qualifications as without exception are possessed by the Directors of the Bank of England. This would largely remove the danger and allay the dread of political control.

There remains the provision for circulating notes. We cannot agree with Mr. SCHIFF that it is a matter of form rather than of substance that these notes are to be obligations of the Government, redeemable in "gold or lawful money." The defect is of the substance and should be cut out. It is quite true that the notes will not be of fiat quality. The 33 1-3 per cent. reserve is required, and the further security of 100 per cent. in commercial paper. But redemption in lawful money, which means greenbacks or silver, is not redemption at all—it is merely exchanging one promise for another, and so competent a student of money problems as Mr. MORAWETZ has warned the Senate committee that this is a dangerous incentive to the flight of gold from the country. Besides, why fly in the face of all human experience, even our own, with its admonition of the perils that attend the issue of Government paper currency? The notes should be banknotes with sure safeguards against issues beyond the needs of business, and they should be redeemed in gold.

Thus amended, the bill will satisfy the country, it will satisfy the bankers. It will serve the need of those who borrow and of those who lend. It will be our defense against financial storm and trouble. And Congress and the Administration will deserve the approval and gratitude of the people for a great and enduring work of reform.

THE TAXICAB ORDINANCE.

Five months after its passage by the Board of Aldermen and approval by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel the taxicab ordinance, planned to systematize the cab service of this city, establish a just schedule of fares, and prevent extortion, is still a dead letter. The cab service has lately been worse than it ever was before. In many cases the fares are whatever the drivers choose to ask or think they can get. The few companies which have seen the wisdom of accepting the schedule of rates set down in the ordinance are compelled to work in cruel competition with the others.

Lately Justice SEABURY, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in the injunction case in favor of the city, but the matter has been carried up to the Appellate Division, and there is still no relief. The Corporation Counsel, we believe, favors enforcement of the ordinance pending the Appellate Court's decision, but his advice has not been taken, though the amount of damages in the event that the ordinance should be set aside would not be large. Meanwhile the citizens who use the taxicabs suffer. It is to be hoped that the Judges of the Appellate Court will see the importance of the situation and dispose of the case as soon as possible. The ordinance was not drawn in haste or without the most careful consideration of the matter from every point of view. There is no doubt whatever that the contentious cab owners are standing in their own light. Their business would be increased under the law they are fighting. The fares provided for are quite large enough to insure reasonable profit, and many more persons would use the taxicabs if one moderate schedule could be adopted and observed.

PRESIDENT M'ANENY.

Of the candidates on the anti-Tammany ticket, none has a better record of useful work well done and full of promise for the future than President MCANENY. On that record and on that promise he is making a straightforward, manly, telling canvass. It is the more noteworthy from the fact that his work has been guided by carefully studied, sound, and fruitful principles, on which the work of the whole administration can and must be based. During the past four years these principles have, in the main, been followed by the Board of Estimate as a whole, of which Mr. MCANENY may truly be said to have been the most active and most influential member.

We put aside for the present the great work which President MCANENY did in securing, amid great difficulties and by effort as skillful as it was effective, the present subway plan. It is beyond question the greatest administrative achievement in the recent history of New York and its beneficence will be felt by millions for many years, as the swift-growing needs of the city present themselves. It is an issue, and a great issue, in this election, for we have to decide whether the plan shall be carried out by faithful hands, or be exposed to subtle undermining by the corrupt forces of Tammany. But we turn for the moment to President MCANENY'S personal record in the Board of Estimate, in which, if elected—as we are confident that he will be—he will, for the next four years, have three votes instead of two, and in which he is bound to have the same wholesome and effective influence that he has exerted in the past.

The most striking feature of the work of the Board of Estimate has been its practical, common-sense economy. This has consisted not only in cutting off needless expenditure, but in getting more for the money spent. The net growth of the cost of the City Government within the discretion of the board has in four years been but $5,000,000. For the four preceding years it was $17,000,000. Meanwhile Tammany—through the action of the previous administration, or through mandatory legislation from Albany—has run the budget up by $32,000,000. On the one hand we have gross waste, on the other careful and fruitful saving. In the acomplishment of this result Mr. MCANENY has had a leading part. He has, in such work as repaving, got better work than Tammany spent two and one-half times as much money for. In his own office he has done at least twice as much for about three-quarters of the total spent. At the same time he has given much time and carefully directed effort to the most rewarding work of prevention, not only preventing waste of money, but waste of life. Before he consented to taking over the fifty-five milk stations in the city, he secured a searching test and a clear record of their working, and had proved to him that at least 3,000 children's lives had been preserved by these stations. The cost to the city is $150,000. It is by such measures that the death rate of the city has been reduced, within twenty years, from 26 in 1,000 to less than 14 in 1,000. These figures show the spirit of enlightened humanity that marks Mr. MCANENY'S work, as well as the keen, practical business methods which he applies.

On the larger questions—if any really can be larger of the Government of New York, the thorough reorganization of the whole system, the revision of the Charter, and, especially, the reform of police administration, Mr. MCANENY has clear and well-balanced views based on long and careful study and much administrative experience. In a recent statement he defined the conditions of real advance, conditions that will greatly be promoted by his election:

> If we have reached the time—or ever will reach it—when we may agree among ourselves that the government of the city is not politics, that the views that a man may hold about the tariff or the currency or the regulation of trusts or any other topic that comes within the scope of national parties need not determine what he shall do in electing Mayors who will appoint heads of the different departments—when we reach that time, a great deal more will be possible in the way of advance. We are learning to-day that we have not reached that point quite yet. When I see a city department, built up carefully during the past four years, four years of patient work in weeding out the unfit and establishing business economies and following the example of private business, and know that as the result of the coming election all of that may be thrown down and thrown away and we have to begin over again—when I know that men selected because of their expert fitness for high posts in such departments may be put out and their successors chosen from among those who have served a party or a party machine—when I realize that, I realize how far the way lies ahead before we reach all the prizes of civilization.
>
> If we have another four years and we do get at the reconstruction of our Charter, we shall hear something about the wisdom of following a more business-like plan of City Government.

MR. ASQUITH'S OLIVE BRANCH.

That the British Premier should offer to yield in any degree for any time to the demands of Northeastern Ireland is a fact of much significance. He practically offers to amend the Home Rule bill so as to exclude the "homogeneous" parts of Ulster from its operation "temporarily." It is true that he insists that there shall be no lasting exclusion and that this fact must be recognized by Ulster. But it is not easy to see how a plan can be devised by which Ulster can remain outside the jurisdiction of the Irish Parliament for a time and within that of the British Parliament, and then can be shut out from the latter and turned over to the former if Ulster still remains dissatisfied.

In terms Mr. ASQUITH says that, if his proposition be not accepted, Ulster will be dealt with by force if necessary; but he does not say what he will do if his proposition be accepted and if it do not work. Mr. REDMOND has declared that it is impracticable and absurd to try to frame a plan that will limit the powers of the Irish Parliament or one that shall provide for the needful administration of Ulster except by the Irish Parliament. Obviously, it would be as hard to do this for a term of years as to do it permanently. It might, indeed, prove a good deal harder. The question of the temper or probable action of the voters of England, Wales, and Scotland remains. It is plain that Mr. ASQUITH is not at present ready to submit to them the question of exempting Ulster from the Home Rule bill. If he exempts Ulster for a time, and at the end of the time Ulster shall not consent to accept the Dublin Parliament, a popular indorsement will be quite as difficult to get as it would be now.

The significance of Mr. ASQUITH'S announcement lies in the fact that he admits that he is not now prepared to adopt Mr. REDMOND'S policy of no change of course and "full steam ahead." He sees the supreme desirability of some substantial and practical approach to government by consent, and he seeks time in which to try to secure it. His objection to a formal "round table conference" of the leaders of the opposing parties is valid: For such a conference it would be requisite that some form of agreement in principle should be reached in advance, and none now seems feasible. But in place of this conference he suggests, a little vaguely, an informal exchange of views on the basis of temporary exemption of Ulster. If this exemption be regarded as in the nature of an experiment, ultimate agreement is by no means impossible.

MR. MURPHY AND MR. M'CALL.

The one thing Mr. MCCALL has to contend with in the canvass for Mayor is the spread of the belief that he will, if elected, be largely under the control of Mr. MURPHY. Against this belief, unfortunately for him, he cannot appeal to his own record. He has been for many years in politics in the City of New York, and since the accession of Mr. MURPHY to the leadership he has had the reputation of being within the inner circle of Democratic management. He has taken office at the hands of Tammany and has readily complied with all the conditions imposed. During these long years many attempts have been made by decent citizens of New York to rescue the City Government from the control of Tammany, and especially from control by Mr. MURPHY. In none of them has Mr. MCCALL taken part; with none of them has he ever given sign of any sympathy.

The latest of these efforts, four years ago, was largely successful. Mr. MCCALL resisted it. Tammany is now trying with all the resources at its command to regain its hold. Mr. MCCALL is aiding, is leading the movement. The result in 1909 was to give the city, in the Board of Estimate and in the Mayoralty, the best Government the city has ever had, the most efficient, careful, honest, and long sighted. Mr. MCCALL is engaged with all the energy his distracted mind can muster in attacking that Government, in seeking to overthrow it. He is doing this in the interest and at the behest of Mr. MURPHY. It is not greatly to his credit that he took the job with reluctance, because he did take it and took it under Mr. MURPHY'S imperative direction. If his preference was for the more secluded station, safe from the pitiless publicity in which he is now suffering, he repressed his preference at Mr. MURPHY'S bidding.

The result is that he is the inevitable and proper subject of all sorts of charges as to his relations with Mr. MURPHY, and the consequences to the city should he be elected. In a way, he is a pathetic spectacle, for he is the reluctant leader in a bad cause, which grows more desperate every day. He chafes, he protests, he gets angry, he scolds, but he cannot escape the stern logic of the situation which he has created for himself. In the midst of all his fuming and fretting, and his asseverations that no man can own him, the voters are taking, and taking as final, the evidence of Mr. MURPHY, not of his word, but of his acts. What Mr. MCCALL has been in the past, what he is now, and what he would be if elected these acts proclaim. He has been, is, and would be "MURPHY'S man."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson from a Poisoning.

Notable for the attention it has happened to attract far more than for its rarity or any unusualness of circumstance, the case of ISAAC LEVY, the latest victim of mistaking bichloride of mercury for a headache remedy, yet very desirably emphasizes several pressing needs.

Hardly the most important of them, though the one that has been most discussed and can most easily be met, is the need that this and similar poisons should be made distinguishable from other drugs in common domestic use and with a closer approach to certainty than is given by putting them in boxes or bottles marked "poison." That alone ought to be sufficient, and for the properly cautious it is, but experience has shown that considerable numbers of people, especially when suffering from acute pain, will seek and take medicine in the dark, when labels cannot be read. It therefore has been suggested many times that the more virulent poisons should always be sold in containers of special form, used exclusively for the purpose, and that all highly poisonous tablets be made of a peculiar shape, so that warning may be given to fingers as well as eyes. This is good advice, and a few manufacturing chemists have followed it to some extent. In this country, however, no legal compulsion has yet been exercised along these lines, and no agreement reached as to the forms to be used.

And nothing like perfect protection can thus be given. That will be attained only when people all exercise more caution than they seem likely ever to take, but meanwhile they can be informed that mercuric bichloride has no place in the domestic medicine closet or chest, since it is no more effective than several safer bacteriacides and only in carefully chosen cases is its use free from unintended and highly deleterious effects. And self-dosing, even with drugs that do not kill, is an evil compared to which an occasional fatality is socially insignificant.

What it was that Mr. LEVY intended to take has not been revealed by his physicians, but in all probability it was one of the far too popular "headache cures," every one of which is far worse than useless for any other purpose than the immediate stopping of pain. They do that, but at a dreadful cost in deadened nerves, weakened hearts, and vitiated blood. They never "cure" anything except a symptom.

Defying the Intelligence of Europe.

Were it not that the only imaginable reason for bringing the accusation of "ritual murder" against the man BEILISS is to incite ignorant fanaticism to further persecution of the Jews in Russia, and for the fact that his conviction of the crime charged would have this effect, what is now going on in Kieff could be dismissed as a sorry farce.

Of course Russia itself, not BEILISS, is the real defendant, for only in that country, and in parts of a few others, does there still linger among the utterly benighted even a suspicion that the accusation against the unfortunate brickmaker is true. Since more than a suspicion, however, does survive there in a part of the population large enough to be dangerous, efforts to convince the Russian Government that it cannot condemn BEILISS without inviting the indignation of the civilized world are justified, and one can understand why renewed and wider circulation is not being given to the formal protests against such trials that over a year ago were drawn up and extensively signed in England, France, Germany, and Russia itself.

It is in the signatures which these documents received that their chief importance lies. Not only is every name that of a non-Jew, but the long lists read like a roster for each country of its men of eminence in the professions, arts, sciences, and industries. So numerous, indeed, are the names internationally famous that to select a few of them for repetition here would be to omit many more of equal weight. All of the worthier walks in life are represented by its notabilities, and if any are missing they could only be discovered by a laborious search through the biographical dictionaries. Of ecclesiastics, educators, scientists, artists, statesmen in and out of office, legislators, leaders in manufacture and trade—none seems to be missing. They constitute the light and authority of Europe, and each of the protests is to the same effect—that there is not even excuse for holding that ritual murder is or ever was a part of Judaism, and declaring abominable the giving of official countenance to the stupid and vicious myth.

The Russian protest is even more vigorously worded than the others, and heading its signatures are the names of six Councilors of State and many members of the Duma. Yet the trial goes on, and when the Czar was in Kieff, before any arrest had been made, he asked, "Have you got the Jew that murdered the lad?"

Diplomatist All the Time.

Sir LIONEL CARDEN, ingenuous man, draws a fine—and exculpatory—distinction between his opinions as an individual and those which he expresses as a diplomat. In these days members of his profession, more scrupulous or less frank than their illustrious predecessors, are rather chary about admitting that duty ever demands from them departure from the truth.

Of course none of them would deny that it is often expedient to keep their own thoughts to themselves, and to make their public communications on debatable public affairs expressive only of orders received from home. They do not claim, however, the privilege of speaking their minds as private persons, regardless of the effect of what they say upon people who cannot forget their representative capacity.

Diplomats are not alone in being so restricted. We all are, more or less, and life would be impossible, or at least much more troubled than it is if we were to insist on such dissociations of personality as he offers as excuse for his blazing indiscretion.

DR. COOK'S POLAR CLAIMS.

Gen. Greely Denies That He Ever Indorsed Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Returning from Europe after ten months' absence, my attention has been drawn to a recent editorial article in THE TIMES stating that I am quoted by Dr. Cook as indorsing his claim to have reached the pole. When the north polar discussion was at its height I published in the fifth edition of my "Handbook of Polar Discoveries," under date of Florence, Italy, January, 1910, the following opinion:

"The claims of Dr. Cook of reaching the north pole have been thoroughly discredited by his failure to furnish to the University of Copenhagen his promised proofs of such journey."

That opinion has never been modified.

A. W. GREELY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Candidates Are Asked to Express Their Views Plainly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No student of civic affairs fails to know that the proper administration of the civil service is at the basis of good municipal government.

Perhaps in nothing did the late Mayor Gaynor show himself more of a real reformer than in his courageous attitude toward the methods of appointment in the classified civil service. He distressed the grafters effectively by his order to all heads of departments that appointments must be made from the top and consecutively down the eligible lists.

Now we have two candidates for the great and important position of executive of this city and also candidates for the positions of Borough Presidents. Each of the Mayoralty candidates in speeches says that he is in favor of the "merit system." But such vague statements may mean anything or nothing.

The many thousands of voters—civil servants and others—interested in good, square government would like to hear in no uncertain manner of the attitude of all candidates in detail toward this great reform of their predecessor in office.

Are we going to take a step backward? What have they to say? CITIZEN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1913.

Keep Tammany Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Write it on the liquor store; write it on the prison door; write it on the sweat-shop floor; write, aye, write this truthful line: Tammany should be kept out this time.

Write it on the workhouse gate; write it on the schoolboy's slate; write it on the copybook, that the young may at it look: Tammany is a crook.

Write it on the churchyard mound, where the many dead are found; write it on the subway low; write it up where'er you go: Tammany grafters are not slow.

Write it underneath your feet, up and down the busy street; write it for the great and small, in the mansions, cot, and hall: Down with Murphy and McCall.

Write it on our ships which sail, borne along by steam and gale; write it in large letters plain, from California to Maine: Tammany is a horrible stain!

Write it in the nation's laws, trampling down the people's cause; write it on each ballot white; politicians—read it right: Down, down with Tammany on election night!

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

New York, Oct. 26, 1913.

Lawyers In Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should the holding of public office be confined to lawyers and to men of legal training? That the majority of people think so seems evident, since, with few exceptions, our Presidents, Governors, Mayors, &c., have been and are members of the legal profession. To me this seeming "unwritten law" appears wrong. E. A. V. D.

New York, Oct. 19, 1913.

A Widowed Mother's Home.

For six years a widow has been doing her level best to bring up her four children in their own home; and their devotion to her has lightened her task. They are eager to help and the eldest, now working as an errand boy, is bringing her four dollars and a half each week. The others, three girls between thirteen and nine years of age, are all in school. The rent cannot be met out of the present family income to which the mother, by doing laundry work, is able to contribute about five dollars a week without injury to her health. The church will pay one-half of this expense. The Charity Organization Society asks for sixty dollars to provide the balance for the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "Cash," $2; "Sympathy," $2; W. Messer, $5; Mrs. Carter Beggs, $10; W. Y. Wemple, $10; "A Sympathizer," $1; Mrs. Bessie G. Smith, $5; "Cash," $1; Edwin K. Cortright, $5.

SUFFRAGETTE SALES

Made Promiscuously, Hence Did Harm, Mrs. Scott Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Chief Magistrate McAdoo in to-day's TIMES is quoted as saying that the articles, "The Dangers of Marriage," and "Plain Facts About Marriage," in The Suffragette, were "apparently based upon liberal quotations from the writings of the late Dr. Morrow of this city, and also from a book written by a New York woman, and for sale in the stores." So far as Dr. Morrow is concerned, it is due to his memory to say that the leaflets, &c., prepared by him upon the difficult subject of sex hygiene were always most carefully circulated, through selected channels, and each one was scrupulously adapted to the class to which it was addressed. Never were they intended to be offered for sale by young women to a promiscuous public, nor for discussion any and every where, by any and every one.

So many men and women known to be opposed to woman suffrage are identified with the social hygiene and moral prophylaxis work that it seems almost unnecessary to call attention to the fact that all these modern scientific movements are a part of the life of the present, belonging no more to one social or political division than another. But while some men and women think, or hope, to "reform" the poor, old, patient world by cataclysmic methods, we others believe that we see in the orderly evolution to be observed in nature the only way to effect permanent change. Volcanic eruptions are very damaging and destroying—a magnificent display ungoverned and uncontrolled, then ashes and extinction. Growth is steady, and progressive, and quiet.

Mrs. FRANCIS M. SCOTT.

New York, Oct. 25, 1913.

VICIOUS STATE AMENDMENTS.

Three of Those to be Voted On May Open Way to "Graft."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time is ripe for a thorough discussion of the proposed State Constitutional Amendments to be voted on on Nov. 4. Amendment No. 1 contains a particularly dangerous clause: "The Legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed * * * the remainder may be sold or leased." This is a plain case of permitting the city (and the politicians) to speculate in land, and would lead to no end of extravagance, inefficiency and corruption. There has been quite enough scandal in the purchase of necessary prison sites and unnecessary purchases should be nipped in the bud.

Amendment No. 2 would be proper if it were not for the words "through a State or other system of insurance or otherwise." The "otherwise" might cover almost anything. Aside from this, our politicians have sufficiently demonstrated their inability and inefficiency in business matters, and State insurance would give unlimited possibilities for graft and corruption. Properly regulated, private corporations can do the work cheaper and more effectively. This amendment should be voted down.

I am not posted as to Amendment No. 3. Amendment No. 4 is another attempt to invade our forest preserves, which are far too small as it is. The clause "To regulate the flow of streams" could easily conceal a grab of the power companies. When a fair proportion of the water power projects outside the preserve have been developed we can reconsider the matter. At present the amendment should be squelched.

I would like to hear the views of your readers on these subjects, particularly on Amendment No. 3, concerning county Judges.

A. H. NICHOLLS.

New York, Oct. 11, 1913.

HUSBANDS OF SUFFRAGISTS.

They May Have Good Reasons for Opposing "The Cause."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES Miss Eva Ward informs us that Sir Almroth E. Wright's wife, Lady Wright, does "steady work for woman suffrage," is Vice President of several suffrage leagues, and distributes "feminist literature" among women college students. She further states that his sister-in-law, Miss Dupre Wilson of Dublin, recently died, and bequeathed in her will $20,000 to the cause of woman suffrage.

And yet Miss Ward concludes that Sir Almroth is an anti-suffragist because of "his long experience of the women of the upper classes, who have formed a sad procession through his consulting rooms." Without being invidious, might it be suggested that perhaps the cause of the gentleman's antipathy to suffragists lies a little nearer home? In suffragist logic the cart is always before the horse, and they woefully transpose cause and effect.

It may be observed that the husbands of suffragists are not all situated alike. There are degrees. Take Mr. Pankhurst; he's dead. Others are divorced. Some poor fellows balk; they rear and plunge—maybe they swear. But the dreariest sight of all is the husband who capitulates.

Without indorsing all of the Baronet's violent ideas about women, isn't it possible that that "steady work for woman suffrage" constitutes a plea of extenuating circumstances? Is England henpecked? Is America henpecked? What would you do, Mr. Reader, if you had votes for breakfast, votes for dinner, votes for suppertime?

CHARLOTTE E. ROWE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1913.

The Century Opera Singers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the average public, I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid production of "Lohengrin" that I witnessed on Saturday night at the Century Opera House. These young singers labor under great difficulties. They rehearse one opera in the morning, sing another at night, and are required to learn two or three languages for the various performances. Surely they deserve attention from men who ought to understand the efforts of a new and sincere organization.

ANNE PRINSTEIN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1913.

THE PARALLEL.

I am the Deadly Parallel,
Bristling with contradictions,
My method you can scarce excel
For shaking folks' convictions
In men and things that sit most tight,
And seem past vulgar cavil—
I knock delusions left and right,
As down the page I travel.

I make the faker twist and squirm
As I go on my journey,
The demagogue crawls like a worm
From out my verbal tourney.
I slash among the false elect
And send them all a-slinking,
For mine's a way that wins respect,
And gets the people thinking.

The wholesome damage that I do
Is far beyond computing,
Within my lines there's strength of view
That no one cares disputing.
My gauntlets pit so splendidly
My readers can't help chortling—
The ancients had nothing on *me*
In matters juggernauting.

Oh, but it's good how neatly I
Proud pedestals can tumble,
How reputations great and high
Within my walls will crumble.
Not only men; nations as well
Fall foul of my inclosure—
For I'm the Deadly Parallel,
The devil for exposure!

EMIL G. BOLZ.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. MELLEN

Upon Himself, Public Opinion, the Newspapers, and Other Matters—Believes in His New Haven Policy as the Only Way.

From The New York Times Annalist, Out To-day.

As an infinitesimal plus quantity in the statistical passenger miles of the New Haven System, on the 1 o'clock limited train out of Boston, under a gray silk cap, sat the most bitterly debated railroad man of his time and generation. Few but the conductor knew him. Scores of fellow travelers passed him twice, once going and once returning, between the forward coaches and dining car at the rear, with curiosity unawakened. He rested his elbows upon the arms of his Pullman chair, tapped the ends of his ten fingers meditatively together, and stared steadily outward through the window.

There was one who passed and repassed trying to catch his eye, and who, failing in that, leaned down over the chair and said:

"We have not met, Mr. Mellen, since an article appeared as the result of a conversation we had in your office last January. Our subject, if you recall, was the President of the New Haven Railroad as a human person."

The man under the gray cap slowly extended his hand, saying: "Well, you found him part human, did you not?"

"Yes, but I have wondered since what you thought of it."

"The part of it I did not like," said Mr. Mellen, "was that part which said my lips trembled with emotion. I am not an emotional man. You overdid that."

"I did not exaggerate my impression of it. It was the emotional side of you that seemed most interesting, perhaps because it had not been discovered before."

Why Have Newspapers Vilified Me?

"Tell me," he asked, "why have the newspapers so delighted to vilify me? Why have they made me out a monster? That is something I do not yet understand."

"Perhaps, for one reason, because so few people knew you personally, and that so many had, therefore, the less compunction about visiting upon you personally the distrust they felt of your work. Also, there is a momentum to such things. They get started and run their course. You had always made yourself inaccessible. Nobody knew Charles S. Mellen as a human being. He represented monopoly."

"But men of your profession have said to me that they would like to write something friendly and couldn't, as it would cost them their jobs."

"That must have been said very awkwardly."

"Newspaper men cannot write what they believe," Mr. Mellen insisted. "Can they?"

"If they write what they do not believe they disgrace their work."

"Don't they write as the policy of their papers is?" he asked. "Don't they write things this way or that, as they are told to do?"

"When you have become an issue, Mr. Mellen, and the newspapers have adopted what you call policies, a reporter would be under the influence of his paper's policy, no doubt, but even so, policies of that sort are not invented wantonly. They represent the convictions of the men who are above the reporters. Nevertheless, a reporter who tells you that he cannot write what he believes to be true is not worth your consideration."

"I have had a sharp tongue," said Mr. Mellen, evidently thinking of some of its work, for he smiled grimly. "I have lambasted some people."

"They know it."

Had His Men's Good-Will.

"I don't mind rough handling," he said. "I rather enjoy it, if it's give and take. Now, there was Prouty. Everybody who was at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing last Summer in Boston, where Prouty presided, felt that he was biased. I didn't mind that a bit. It was coming to me. I had given it to Prouty. I looked up his record once. I found where he had been procuring people to make complaints against the New Haven long ago, and had then himself tried the complaints. I put all of that in a speech I delivered at the Art Museum in Boston. I made Prouty hot. I believe he said that he would get even with me. That was his chance in Boston last Summer. It was his turn. I expected it.

"Or, take Brandeis. I have no personal feeling against him. In fact, I admire the work he has done—for his client. That is all right. What I can't understand is the campaign of vilification engaged in by people at whose hands I deserved nothing. I like the good opinion of people. It is not pleasant to be held up daily to contempt and contumely. First of all, I want the good-will of my associates and of the men who work for me. I have that. The telegraphers on the Boston & Maine have accepted me to arbitrate their dispute with the road. That pleases me. It shows that I have their confidence. But with the public it has been different. I have been very unpopular with the public. I wonder why. I was not an unpopular President of the Northern Pacific."

"Here on the New Haven there was great prejudice against your work. If you do not understand the psychology of the newspapers' attitude, there are many on that side who do not understand the psychology of the New England people. Why did they begin suddenly to hate the New Haven?"

"People had long hated the New Haven Railroad," said Mr. Mellen. "Long before I took charge of it they hated it. For one thing, it was mixed up too much with politics in the old days. On that account it had many enemies when I came to it. Then we began to buy up things, and in that way deprived groups of men of their perquisites and prerogatives. They became our enemies. Thirdly, there is a natural disinclination among men to submit to monopoly—that is, until they come to see that in order to reach its highest development a transportation sysem must and should and will be what is called a monopoly. There cannot be, in fact, a railroad monopoly, as a transportation system nowadays is regulated both as to rates and service."

Monopoly the Only Good Way.

"That has seemed to some people to be the strongest moral defense in your case—the fact that you believed in what you did."

"It is the only way to develop a transportation machine to its highest point of efficiency," said Mr. Mellen. "If I had it all to do over again I would do it on the same lines. What is more, (though I would not take the New Haven back if it were handed to me on a gold platter,) if I were in charge of it to-morrow again I would begin right where I left off. And if the Government breaks the system up, as it threatens to do, it will be an economic crime."

"That is interesting."

"In a year more I should have had confirming legislation at Washington. That is how strongly I believed in the policy I was pursuing."

"You would have had what?"

"Confirming legislation at Washington. That sounds like a big contract, doesn't it? But I was bent for it, and I would have got it. I could have proved my case. I had already obtained confirming legislation locally, in all the States we occupied, and with that behind me I could have got the legislation I wanted at Washington. I am sure of it. Why, in Massachusetts we got our confirming legislation over the veto of the Governor."

Can't Buy a Legislature.

"Wasn't there some disagreeable talk about that?"

"They said I had bought the Legislature. Nonsense! You cannot buy a Legislature. You could never buy two-thirds of a Legislature. No man in his senses believes that. They used to say that we put Judges on the benches and elected Governors as we wanted them. Nothing like that happens any more. The thought of it is absurd. We got our legislation in New England because we were able to prove our economic right to have it."

"You did believe in what you were doing?"

"Believe in it! It was economically inevitable. They talk about the New Haven's expansion—well, then what? The New Haven did expand. That is one case. The Boston & Maine did not expand. That is another case. Which is the worse off of the two?"

"That is a striking comparison."

Reason for His Policy.

"The reason for the New Haven's expansion was that I found a decrepit road, which in a few years would have been in the present position of the Boston & Maine. I contemplated vast expenditures. But in the first place I had to know where the business was coming from to justify those expenditures. I had to make sure of it. Therefore, we began to get control of the sources of business in order to justify the expenditures that would have to be made to give New England an efficient transportation machine. The Boston & Westchester, as everybody now knows, was not personally responsible for. The steamship lines was out about even. All the other acquisitions were profitable as sources of business, and the New Haven will be worse off without them than it was with them."

The conversation halted. He turned his gaze through the window.

"And they say the New Haven is not a fine road?" he said musingly.

"Nobody wishes to believe anything good about the New Haven just now," he was reminded, "not even that its physical condition is good."

"There, again," he said, "that shows the power of the press."

Hadn't Time to Make Friends.

"Many people denounce the New Haven Railroad physically who have never seen it, just as they denounce the former President morally whom they have never seen."

"Just that," said Mr. Mellen. "I thought if a man knew his business and worked at it hard and produced the best product he could with the materials available, that was enough. But apparently it was not."

"It is enough until a storm breaks."

"I thought I was strong enough to meet any storm," he answered. "What should a man do to prepare for the kind of storm that hit me?"

"He might have made more friends outside of the line of business—friends with the public."

"But I hadn't the time. I was too busy. I have had six weeks' vacation in forty-four years. How could I find the time to meet your newspaper reporters and cultivate the good will of editors? I engaged a man to do that work. I said to him, 'Now, you attend to all of that.' Wasn't that enough?"

"That does not help much. Your representative writes for the waste basket. He goes to a newspaper office with a typewritten statement which is what the railroad wishes the newspaper to say, and it goes on the floor instead."

"Well, we shall see. I may have a little more time now to make friends. I wish it were over."

"What?"

More Blame He Sees Coming.

"Personally," he said, "I could adjust my wants to an income of a hundred dollars a month. They are as simple now as when I began railroading forty-four years ago. My largest single item of personal expense is for dues in clubs, many of which I cannot remember ever to have visited. I hadn't the time. I must have seemed a very unsociable man, now that I come to think of it that way."

"But what did you mean by wishing it was over?"

"I mean that for another twelve months I shall be blamed for all the misfortunes of the New Haven Railroad. That is one thing. Another is the indictment."

"For that wreck last December?"

"Yes. I would give all of my world's goods to have that off my head."

When the conversation ended Mr. Mellen again turned his face to the window. His feelings must have been those of a man who has been compelled to relinquish a job in which his ambition was unlimited, just short of the point at which he expected to succeed, and has then nothing to do but to watch the work of others who believe less in his than he believed in it himself, and will perhaps undo a great deal of it. The vanity of craftsmanship is therein deeply touched. At the Grand Central Station, where his office had been, he alighted from the New Haven Limited and mingled unnoticed with the throng.

GEM BUYERS WATCHED.

Treasury Agents to Keep Track of Purchasers Abroad.

The increased duties carried in the new tariff act on diamonds, pearls, and other precious and semi-precious stones have resulted in orders from the Treasury Department to its special agents in this country and abroad to keep a close lookout for smuggling. Diamonds and other precious stones which under the act of 1909 were granted free entry if in the rough or uncut are, under the present law, taxed 10 per cent.,

EXQUISITE FANTASY OF RHAPSODIC LOVE

"Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden," a Beautiful Thing, Beautifully Done.

PLAY AND ACTING POETIC

Miss Clark's Prunella Is Lovely and Mr. Glendinning's Pierrot a Notable Achievement--Music a Feature.

PRUNELLA; OR LOVE IN A DUTCH GARDEN. A fantasy in three acts, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, with music by Joseph Moorat. At The Little Theatre.

Prunella	Marguerite Clark
Prim	Marie Hudspeth
Prude	Cecilia Radclyffe
Privacy	Winifred Fraser
Queer	Ada St. Clair
Quaint	Kate de Becker
Head Gardener	Luke Martin
Second Gardener	Edwin Cushman
Third Gardener	William Eville
Garden Boy	Albert James
Pierrot	Ernest Glendinning
Scaramel	Reginald Barlow
Hawk	Griffith Lusky
Kennel	Raymond Lockwood
Callow	Paul Gordon
Mouth	Theodor Von Eltz
Doll	Lorraine Huling
Romp	Becky Gardiner
Tawdry	Nennelle Foster
Coquette	Kathleen Comegys
Tenor	George Odell
Love	Leslie Palmer

An exquisite fantasy with a story of rhapsodic love is "Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden," by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker; and after a lapse of nearly ten years it has finally reached our stage in an alluring and completely sympathetic production by Mr. Winthrop Ames at The Little Theatre. Indeed, before one goes into details of the story and the characters it is worth pausing to felicitate the producer, not only upon the manner in which he has set this lovely thing on the stage, but in the good fortune which has enabled him to find a cast of players capable of reproducing its spirit on the stage. Of Miss Marguerite Clark's fitness for the flower-like heroine, Prunella, one felt reasonably sure, but where would an actor be found for Pierrot sufficiently skilled and youthful to bring its varied emotional qualities across the footlights?

Fortunately Ernest Glendinning had talents not before revealed. Though he has done some interesting things, it is only a short time since he was condemned to a sort of lay figure rôle opposite Gaby Deslys at the Winter Garden. His Pierrot reveals an exceptionally broad, sympathetic histrionic sense, together with a technique to grasp which is nothing short of amazing under the conditions now prevailing on our stage. Where has he gained the variety of expression and learned to read this pathos into poetry? Can it be that in poetic acting experience after all means nothing on the stage, and that the whole thing is a God-given gift? Whatever the explanation, Mr. Glendinning provides a brilliant piece of acting in the rôle which Granville Barker created for himself.

In that formal, rigid garden, where the yew trees, "all elbows and knees, perk themselves about as they please," and the gardeners must be forever giving Nature a lesson in behavior, Prunella, herself, is a comparatively newcomer, though she has lived there seventeen years. The original occupants, shutting out the world and its follies, and also all its light, were Prim and Privacy, Prude and Pamela, names sufficiently suggestive of their demure characters. Once, however, some attempt was made to alter the stately formality of the place, and a French landscape gardener had come and left a sign of his visit—a statue of Love, bearing a viol, now voiceless and mute. When the Frenchman departed he took with him Pamela, the youngest of the inmates of the garden, and in her place, a year later, the sisters found the motherless Prunella, left in a basket at the door.

When you first see her she is 17, depressed in mind, starved in soul, but with mute longings in her heart that she cannot understand. And the rigor of her training is apparent in the lines that have been set her for a task:

"Not to allow my thoughts to stray
Beyond the duties of each day;
Thus only can I hope to be
A type of maidenly modesty."

And between needlework and lessons and the good, uncomprehending aunts who, like Shylock, close the house's ears at the first sound of revelry in the streets, she has, you may guess, a very cheerful time of it. There is a delightful passage in which Prunella reads from her book the scientific kill-joy description of the fables about the moon, to be combatted presently by Pierrot, who surprises the "pretty Dutch doll" in the garden after he and his crew of mummers have found a way through the hedge. And now magic seems to be in the air, and little Prunella is strangely stirred. She thinks nothing, however, of giving Pierrot a kiss.

"Why," she says, "I kiss people every day."

But while Pierrot's kiss is on her lips she must fulfill her destiny—her mother's fate is soon to be her own.

It is impossible to describe at length the various passages, but Pierrot's story of the house that "shut its eyes" may convey some idea of the delicate fancifulness which characterizes the play:

"Asleep on the edge of a town,
Where the high road ran by,
Stood a house with the blinds all drawn down,
As if waiting to die.

And everything there was so straight,
With high wall all about,
And a notice was up at the gate
That told Love to keep out.

But Love cannot read—he is blind;
So he came there one day
And knocked, but the house was unkind,
It turned him away.

But lo, when the gates were all closed,
When the windows were fast,
At night while the householders dozed
Love entered at last."

Which is at once a description and a prophecy. Since the dreaming Prunella is presently to be awakened by Pierrot, who comes to serenade her—he is in his best voice, having a bad tenor with him to do the singing—and he climbs a ladder to her window and carries her down in the moonlight, while the band of mummers dance about and enjoy the fun of seeing Pierrot again in love. Prunella hesitates, thinks of "those who might miss me, those whom I might miss." Then, standing before the stone image, she asks if "Love indeed be well." And as the image wakes and draws his bow across the viol he speaks:

"Yea, hearken to the voice of Love,
Where he abideth all is well;
His eyes do move the stars above,
His breath doth move the heavens beneath his spell,
And in thy heart thou hears't the chime
Of love whose feet shall outrun time."

Then, as the mummers pelt her with flowers and trip about, Prunella, as Pierrette, in a ballet skirt and with roses in her hair, dances forth, is gathered into Pierrot's arms, and carried out into the world.

What follows is in more sober mood, and very beautiful and tender, moving and impressive. Prunella, too, learns the sadder lesson of life. Then into the old garden, now fallen to decay, comes Pierrot looking for his dead love.

"Here turned to stone
The God of Flame
Stands all alone
And mocks his name;
Bereft of breath,
He stands and looks like death."

But here they are reunited after Prunella, the ghost of herself, has limped back to taunt the statue with its perfidy and falls senseless at its feet. There is an exquisite scene between the lovers, with the hint of Pierrot's ultimate emancipation from self, hitherto the spring of all his action.

And if one may take any exception at all, it is to Pierrot's declaration that "we are married—she had wished it," which would seem to suggest that the authors expected trouble with the English censor. For, stripped of its poetry and imagery, Prunella is, of course, a familiar enough tale of unhallowed passion.

Delicate, quaint, fantastic as a dream, the dainty and elusive mood of the play is perfectly attained in the acting and setting, and emphasized in the beautifully sympathetic music of Joseph Moorat, which is never for a moment at variance with the theme. The costumes of Pierrot's associates are suggestive of the Hotel de Bourgogne in the time of Molière, and the various figures in the group picturesquely suggest types of Italian drolls.

A picture to cause rejoicing Miss Clark's "Prunella" save in the very deepest emotional sense is a complete embodiment of the rôle—dainty, alluring, and full of gracious, winning charm. The earlier passage of maidenly modesty and reserve with the conveyed suggestion of restlessness and curiosity she plays most with just the right notes of humor and reserve. And she reads the verse admirably.

In fact, both she and Mr. Glendinning are singularly free from that tendency to mouthing and intoning so characteristic of modern actors when handling interesting lines. Mr. Glendinning's Pierrot is, as has been said, a notable achievement, blending a splendid suggestion of light and dashing irresponsibility in the earlier scenes with a rich deep van of feeling in the final act.

Leslie Palmer reads the Statue's lines splendidly and Miss Winifred Fraser as Privacy sounds an appealing note. Reginald Barlow is an excellent Scaramen, an equivalent of the Italian Scaramuccia, or the English Scaramouch, and the rôle of the Garden Boy is capitally done by Master Albert James. The others, too, are generally excellent and the girl Mummers particularly splendid types.

All in all, "Prunella" is an exceptionally lovely thing done in an exceptionally competent way.

DESKS

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CHARLES FROHMAN PLANS A BUSY YEAR

Many New Productions Are Announced—Maude Adams in a Barrie Cycle.

WILL OFFER NEW STARS

"The Land of Promise" for Miss Burke—Gillette to Play Again —A Sheldon Comedy.

With John Mason and Ethel Barrymore started on their seasons, the former opening to-night at the Criterion Theatre, and the latter to-morrow night at the Empire, Charles Frohman is preparing to make many more productions and to add new stars to his list at once, so that this season will be the busiest he has had in years. Announcement of Mr. Frohman's plans was made from the Frohman offices last night.

Billie Burke's new play is to be called "The Land of Promise," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, author of "Lady Frederick" and "Mrs. Dot," and rehearsals will begin next Monday. Mr. Maugham will sail for New York on the Mauretania on Nov. 8, and will remain in this country until after the first performance of the play.

On Dec. 8 Maude Adams will begin rehearsals in the new J. M. Barrie play, "The Adored One." The rehearsals will continue all during her engagement at the Empire in "Peter Pan," which will come to the Empire on Dec. 22. The date set for the opening of "The Adored One" is Jan. 19. A cycle of Barrie comedies will also be included in Miss Adams's New York season, when she will appear in revivals of "Quality Street" and "The Little Minister," and the hitherto unproduced Barrie fantasy, "The Ladies' Shakespeare." This production will be preceded by Miss Adams's appearance in "Rosalind."

Early in November Mr. Frohman will commence rehearsals of his next musical comedy production, "The Laughing Husband," which is now running at the Lyric Theatre, London. The first American performances of "The Laughing Husband" will take place in Philadelphia.

Mr. Frohman has received word from Edward Sheldon that he will sail from Liverpool on Nov. 29, and that he will bring with him a new comedy, the first that he has ever written and his first play since "Romance." Mr. Frohman has contracted to produce the piece within six weeks after the delivery of the manuscript.

Contracts have been exchanged between Harrison Rhodes, author of "The Gentleman from Mississippi,' and Mr. Frohman for a new comedy that will be written by Mr. Rhodes for Thomas Wise, and which tells its story in its title, "The Prince of Shawmut," a anybody who has ever seen a likeness of P. T. Barnum and one of Mr. Wise will, in the similarity of the faces, see at once the source of Mr. Rhodes's new comedy, which is scheduled for production in March. Mr. Wise was last under Charles Frohman's management in the musical piece called "Hook of Holland." This production will be followed by a new comedy by Stanley Houghton, author of "The Younger Generation."

Plans are all but completed for William Gillette's return to the stage this season in a play designed for him some time ago, but only lately finished. If Marie Doro, now appearing in the London production of "Diplomacy," completes her season abroad in time, she will return to America and make her next appearance here in a modern comedy called "The Girl of To-day."

The Final Frohman musical comedy production this season will be "The Girl On the Film," the reheaarsals for which are scheduled to begin Dec. 22.

TO SHOW OLD PORTRAITS.

Colonial Dames Arranging Loan Exhibition for Van Cortlandt Museum.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York are preparing an unusually attractive loan exhibition in the Van Cortlandt Museum for November. There is to be shown a remarkable array of small historical American portraits, including wax portraits, miniatures, silhouettes, wedgwood portraits and carvings in wood and metal. Save that a few specially notable portraits all the dates will be prior to 1800.

A variety of interesting old daguerreotypes will have a place in this unique American exhibition. The collections of many of the historic families of New York and other States have contributed to the result. Mrs. James Creelman is Chairman of the sub-committee of the Colonial Dames, which has organized the coming show.

Century Opera House Concert.

For the first time an artist other than a member of the company appeared at a Sunday night concert of the Century Opera House last night when Cornelia Rider-Possart, pianist, played the Mozart piano concerto in D minor. In spite of several mishaps, for which she was not responsible, the artist made a favorable impression. Phoebe Crosby, who will sing in "Tosca" this week, made her début last night with the company, singing the Jewel Song from "Faust." Others who sang were Alfred Kaufman, John Bardsley, Thomas Chalmers, Walter Wheatley, Mary Jordan, and Francesco Daddi. The orchestral numbers were the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "L'Arlesienne," suite No. 1, by Biez, the two intermezzos from "The Jewels of the Madonna" by Wolf-Ferrari, and Victor Herbert's "American Fantasie." Alfred Szendrei and Josef Pasternack conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Rev. James Owen Hannay, author of "General John Regan," and the members of the company which is to present his play left last night for Atlantic City, where the first performance will be given to-night.

Harrison Grey Fiske is soon to produce "The Honey Bee," a comedy by Hutcheson Boyd and Rudolph Bunner, which will deal with the feminist movement in a humorous way. In the cast will be Allan Pollock, Fanny Hartz, Marie Chambers, Benjamin Kauser, Eugene A. Hohenwart, Marion Pullar, and Norris and Helen Millington. The initial performance takes place at Atlantic City on Nov. 6.

Carlos Sebastian, the dancer at the Jardin de Danse, on Tuesday at the meeting of The Theatre Club will sing several operatic selections, proving that he has a voice as well as a pair of agile legs.

Lucy Kleber, a Parisian soprano and danseuse and a recent arrival in New York, will shortly make her American début as a soloist and dancer, negotiations having been completed whereby Miss Kleber is to appear in a one-act playlet, "Florette," a story in words and song, by "Hal" Cohn.

In reply to an invitation sent to the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, from George C. Tyler to attend the opening performance of Cyril Maude and his own company at Wallack's Theatre on Nov. 3, a communication has been received stating that, while the Ambassador himself will be unable to come, a representation of the embassy will be made by members of his staff.

Ben Greet and Frank Lea Short decided at a meeting held yesterday in the offices of Manager L. M. Goodstadt upon territory for their open-air tours next Spring and Summer. The tours of the respective companies will include appearances at the majority of the universities and colleges in their respective territories, which will be the South and all of the East for the Frank Lea Short Company, and Ben Greet and his Woodland Players will be in the far South and Middle West.

George Scarborough, author of "The Lure," and "At Bay," the new play in which Chrystal Horne and Guy Standing are appearing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre has been a detective in real life and is now going to be a detective for one performance only. He will appear in "At Bay" for one performance some evening during the current week, probably Thursday or Friday. Mr. Scarborough will assume the character of Joe Hunter, the police detective.

Justina Wayne has been made a star by her manager, A. G. Delamater, because she saved the premiere of Channing Pollock's new play, "The Inner Shrine," at Scranton last Monday night in memorizing, mastering, and rehearsing the long leading role in two days.

H. H. Frazee's production of "The Madcap Duchess," the new Victor Herbert comic opera, with Ann Swinburne in the title part, will have its New York premiere in the Globe Theatre on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11. Others in the cast will be Glenn Hall, Josephine Whittell, Francis K. Lieb, Peggy Wood, Gilbert Clayton, Russell Powell, Edmund Mulcahy, David Andrada, Henry Vincent, Herbert Ayling, Herman Holland, and Percy Helton.

MIZZI HAJOS IN DISPUTE.

De Koven Would Prevent 'Her Little Highness' Appearing in Vaudeville.

Whether Mizzi Hajos, late star of the late "Her Little Highness" Company, whose failure at the Liberty Theatre a week ago carried down the theatrical firm of Werba & Luescher into the bankruptcy court, is to present a condensed version of the play in vaudeville, commencing this afternoon at the Palace Theatre, remains to be seen.

Reginald De Koven, composer of the music for "Her Little Highness," announces that his music was written for the "legitimate" theatres and not for vaudeville. The book of the musical comedy is to be rewritten, says Mr. De Koven, and he does not propose to have a future reproduction of the piece spoiled by the new play going into vaudeville.

Werba & Luescher, who produced "Her Little Highness," and Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, authors of the book, consented to the vaudeville tour. Yesterday Mr. De Koven notified the Palace Theatre management and Miss Hajos that they would produce the piece at that theatre "at their own risk." He did not say what steps he would take to prevent the production, but the management of the Palace last night declared that they would resist any attempt on the part of Mr. De Koven to stop the play.

GEN. J. C. UNDERWOOD DIES.

Former Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky Passes Away In Hospital.

Gen. John Cox Underwood, a prominent Confederate veteran, a former Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and an uncle of Congressman Underwood, died yesterday morning at the Hahnemann Hospital from hardening of the arteries after an illness of six weeks. He was 78 years old.

Gen. Underwood by birth and marriage was connected with many of the best known Southern families. His father was United States Senator Underwood of Kentucky. Soon after his graduation from college in 1851 Gen. Underwood enlisted in the Confederate Army, and before the civil war was over he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was severely wounded in the fighting in Tennessee, and for the last year of the war he was a captive in the Federal prisons at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Fort Warren, Mass. Several years after the war he was made Major General of the United Confederate Veterans.

Miss Drue A. Duncan of Bowling Green, Ky., became Gen. Underwood's wife in 1867, and the two lived in Bowling Green for many years, during which time Gen. Underwood became Mayor of Bowling Green in 1870 and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1875. Practicing his profession of a civil engineer and architect he became wealthy, and spent a great part of his fortune in erecting monuments to the Confederate dead. His most notable achievement in this work was the erection in Chicago in 1891 of a monument over the 6,000 Southern soldiers who were buried there during the war.

Gen. Underwood came to New York for treatment and to be with his only children, Miss Helen Underwood of 934 West End Avenue, and Mrs. J. P. Grant of Montclair, N. J. The daughters left yesterday afternoon with the body, which will be buried in Bowling Green by the grave of the General's wife.

WILLIAM SPRIGG DEAD.

President of General Construction Company Was In His 59th Year.

William Sprigg, President of the General Construction Company, died at his home in Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday. Mr. Sprigg was born at Cumberland, Md., in 1855. He started civil engineering. At one time he had been Superintendent of the southern division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and also a few years ago Superintendent and General Manager of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

He was a member of the Automobile Club of America and also of the Elks. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Alfred H. Brainard Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—Alfred H. Brainard, controller for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died yesterday at Rochester, Minn., where he had gone a short time ago on account of ill health. He had been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company for forty years, having become associated with the company when it was in its infancy in Cleveland, Ohio. He lived in South Orange, N. J., and was about 60 years old. He was a member of the Essex County Hunt Club and the Ohio Society of New York.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK E. BROWN, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, died on Saturday at his home in Concord, N. H., yesterday, aged 63. Mr. Brown entered the railroad business in 1868, when he became a clerk in the Old Concord Railroad. Before that road was leased to the Boston & Maine he became its general passenger agent.

EZEKIEL J. ELTING, a retired banker, died last night at his home, No. 57 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers. He was in his seventy-eighth year and had resided in Yonkers over fifty years. He was long connected with the West Chester Trust Company.

MOSES STRASBURGER, 45 years old, for many years with the firm of J. P. Cahen & Bros., importers of Cognac Brandy, died yesterday of pneumonia after a lingering illness at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. P. Cahen, No. 354 Central Park West. Mr. Strasburger was unmarried.

Dr. ALBERT R. WEYMOUTH, 74 years old, of Malden, Mass., is dead at Lahaina Maui, Hawaii, where he had served for many years as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a graduate of Harvard.

GEORGE E. HITCHCOCK, formerly City Treasurer of Malden, Mass., from 1882 until 1910, died there on Saturday in his seventy-ninth year.

The Rev. ROBERT FORBES, aged 70 years, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters in Philadelphia, died from a complication of diseases at a hospital in Duluth, Minn., Saturday night. Dr. Forbes was taken ill about four weeks ago.

Colonel WILLIAM NELSON, 74 years old, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune for 35 years, died at his home in Salt Lake yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage.

JOHN KAMMERER, 75 years old, of 1,133 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, for many years a merchant in Williamsburg, died at his home on Saturday.

JAMES BROWN, 78 years old, a retired clothing merchant of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 174 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. He had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

SPENCER T. DRIGGS, for many years a prominent musical editor and musical agent, died at his home, 243 West 102d Street, on Friday. He was one time the editor of The Musical Courier, and in his work was associated with Hans Kronold, Shanna Cummings, Herman Klein, Anna Case, Johanna Gadski, and William C. Carl. He was born in 1861.

J. PAUL NOLTING, New York sales manager for the Hamilton Paper Company of Philadelphia, died at his Plainfield, N. J., home yesterday, after a long illness. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Nolting, and was born in Richmond, Va.

GOTTFRIED MOORA, 73 years old, died Saturday night at his home, 210 Glenridge Avenue, Manhattan, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Moora, who was a native of Holland, had been engaged in the upholstering business twenty-four years.

WILLIAM HENRY STORRS, 84 years old, died at his home in Ardsley Saturday night. He was a retired New York school teacher, having begun his career in old No. 13 school, New York, in 1847. He taught in New Jersey for forty years.

ADDISON F. ROBERTS, 50 years old, of 555 West 160th Street, died at his home on Saturday. He was a firm member of the Quaker City Rubber Company, 207 Fulton Street.

BERNARD D. ALBRECHT, 43 years old, died on Saturday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ronnenberg, 217 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He lived for years in East New York.

JENNIE M. BENNETT, wife of Walter J. Bennett, died on Saturday at her home, 663 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

MARTIN H. GORMAN, for the last twenty-six years a policeman in New York and at the time of his death a member of Traffic Squad A, died on Saturday at his home, 464 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago.

ELIZA STOWE COX, widow of Dr. Henry G. Cox, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Berrian, 1,058 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Bermuda eighty-seven years ago.

JAMES GIBSON THOUBBORON, 28 years old, a native of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 437 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was cashier in the offices of the Royal Assurance Company, 22 William Street, Manhattan.

JOHN J. BOYLE, 56 years old, of 54 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, died Saturday at his home. He was a former constable and for many years active in the Democratic politics of Greenpoint.

CARNEGIE IS GLAD KAISER TOOK PLEDGE

Lauds Emperor's Stand Against Alcohol at Dinner to the Prince of Monaco.

NOTED MEN AT THE FEAST

McAneny Calls the Guest a "Prince of Science, Good Works, and Good Fellowship."

Andrew Carnegie praised the German Emperor for his temperance stand at a farewell dinner given last night at the Beaux Arts by A. A. Anderson, the artist, to Prince Albert of Monaco, whom he accompanied on a hunting trip in the Rocky Mountains. The Prince sat on Mr. Anderson's right, and next to him was Mr. Carnegie. On the left of the host was Dr. George F. Kunz, and next to him sat Borough President George McAneny.

The Prince said that every one had spoken so kindly of him since he landed here that he had no words with which to reply. He said that he had never had such an agreeable expedition, not only because of the success he had met in hunting bear, elk and deer, but because he had become acquainted with a new side of sporting life—the American side.

Mr. Carnegie was then introduced and said that his wife had allowed him to attend the dinner even if it was on Sunday evening and in spite of his Presbyterian principles because she knew he would be in good company. He said that this was the third time he had had the pleasure of meeting the Prince, the first being when they each received a degree from Aberdeen University and the second at Kiel when they both attended a dinner given by the German Emperor. Mr. Carnegie then paid a tribute to the Kaiser for his announcement that he would abstain from all alcoholic beverages and for his desire for peace. He said that if England, America, France, and Germany should decide that there must be no war upon the sea or confiscation of private property no other nation would dare to interfere. He added that if the Prince would visit this country again no other foreign potentate would receive a more heartfelt welcome.

McAneny said that politics were simpler in Monaco than in Manhattan, and that he had bored the Prince with details concerning New York. He predicted that within ten years this city would have a population of nearly 10,000,000. He closed by calling the guest a prince of science, a prince of good works, and a prince of good fellowship. Dr. Kunz and Henry Clews, the banker, also spoke.

Among the guests were Talcott Williams, Dr. Frederick Dearborn, David B. Simpson, Dr. F. Garcia Lao, Dr. O'Hallowyn, Gen. Watson, A. Barton Hepburn, W. R. Coe, Samuel Fairchild, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Louis Chnayse, Capt. Bouret, Frank R. Lawrence, Henry C. Crampton, Admiral Sigsbee, Frank A. Munsey, Capt. W. L. Howard, W. A. Johnston, Harry B. Anderson, W. Bourke Murphy, Senator Reynolds, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Fred A. Lucas, Dr. Townsend, and Dr. Hornaday.

MUSIC OF THE NORTH.

Scandinavian-American Society Offers an Enjoyable Afternoon.

Under the auspices of the Scandinavian-American Society a concert of the music of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Of the recent attempts at propaganda for any national music that New York has had, this turned out to be one of the most interesting, for the music was worth while and it was performed in superb fashion. Unfortunately, whoever made up the programme was carried away by his zeal and made it very much too long. Besides an overture, a full concerto, a long orchestral piece, and two numbers for male chorus, there were no less than fifteen songs allotted to the three singers, which number was increased by encores and repetitions.

Despite this the audience, which was a fairly large one, maintained its interest to the end. One of the most satisfying features of the concert came at the second number, when the Scandinavian Male Chorus of 200 voices, sang two numbers unaccompanied. The choir exhibited a noble volume and sonority of tone, and the balance between the voices was perfect. Besides this the chorus was impeccable on the matter of pitch and used a variety of effect that made this chorus singing of a perfection that is not heard every day.

Mme. Julia Claussen, mezzo-soprano; Mme. Charlotte Lund, soprano, and Gustaf Holmquist, basso, were each decidedly successful in their groups of songs, though it was here that the programme maker should have been more sparing. All these numbers were unfamiliar to general concertgoers, but the familiar "Concerto in A Minor" of Grieg was also placed on the programme, apparently to remind that its famous composer must also be numbered among the Northmen. This concerto was played by Prof. Cornelius Rubner, head of the music department at Columbia University, who had been associated with the composer. He gave a notable rendition of the work, lacking nothing of brilliance and power, yet more eloquent on the poetical side than is sometimes the case in the performance of this often-performed work.

The orchestra played an overture and a "Swedish Rhapsody" by Hugo Alfven, the latter of considerable difficulty in execution. Under the direction of Ole Windingstad it acquitted itself well. The same conductor directed the male chorus, which sang first a number by Grieg's familiar "Sighting Land," with the same ease and power that had characterized its first numbers. Among those in the boxes were the Ministers and Consuls of the nations represented by their music, as well as several prominent city officials.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

First Concert of Its Season in Aeolian Hall Heard by Large Audience.

The season of the New York Symphony Society, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, was begun yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall under auspices that seemed favorable, promising success. The audience was large and full of appreciation and enthusiasm. The orchestra gave its first performance in excellent form on the whole. There appeared to be a few changes in its personnel, but the changes were not such as to have given the orchestra a different character from what it had. It still fills Aeolian Hall very full of sound, especially when it plays modern compositions; and the acoustic conditions of the hall relentlessly penalize any slips or roughnesses of an orchestra playing in it. Fortunately Mr. Damrosch's men stood the test well.

The programme began with Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, one which bears repetition perhaps the best of his six. The performance was in appropriate high lights and deep shadows, with some license in all the movements as regards modification of tempo—a direction of the composer's which Mr. Damrosch takes the fullest advantage of, not only in the second, but also in the other movements. It was a stirring performance, and gave pleasure unmistakably indicated.

In the nature of a novelty was a "concerto grosso" for strings by Antonio Vivaldi, in an arrangement for modern performance by Sam Franko, well remembered in New York for his revivals of old music. The piece has robust strength and solidity, and in its slow movement, an insinuating grace, that help to explain the great admiration in which the composer was held in the eighteenth century—an admiration that moved strongly Bach himself. It would have been well if the programme annotator, besides noting that a concerto in Vivaldi's time signified a series of movements like a suite, had explained the part played by the "concertino" of solo instruments—in this case two violins, viola and violoncello; for this was an essential feature of the concerto grosso.

Another novelty was a Rumanian Rhapsody in A major, by George Enesco, a Rumanian violinist and composer, now living in Paris. A suite and a symphony of his composition have already been heard in New York. This Rhapsody, one of a set of three, will hardly enhance the composer's reputation. He has hardly done more than to give a brilliant and, at the end, noisy setting of a number of tunes, presumably humanian folk tunes and dances, which are strung together without much attempt to mold them into an artistically developed whole.

Mme. Gadski was the solo singer. It was her first appearance in New York this season. She sang in opulent voice and dramatic style the air of Jeanne from Tschaikowsky's opera, "Jeanne d'Arc," and three songs by Wagner, "Steha Still," "Im Treibhaus" and "Traume," the original pianoforte accompaniments being transcribed for orchestra by Felix Mottl. Mme. Gadski has often sung these songs in New York, of which "Traume" is by far the most effective; and on this occasion she was the recipient of much applause, and was many times recalled.

OPENING FRANKO CONCERT.

Orchestra Offers Programme of Popular Music—Rafaelo Diaz's Debut.

Nahan Franko gave the first of his Sunday night concerts of popular music at the Hippodrome last night. The soloists were Jenny Dufau, soprano; Rafaelo Diaz, tenor, and Paul Kefer, violoncello. Mr. Franko had a very large orchestra, capable of making itself heard in the remotest corners of the big playhouse, which was filled with a large audience. The concert was a good one throughout, the orchestra's playing of Greig's "Peer Gynt" suite, especially in the two middle numbers for strings, being particularly satisfactory.

Rafaelo Diaz, a native tenor, made his first formal appearance here, singing Rodolfo's narrative from "La Boheme" and as an encore "La Donna e Mobile," from "Rigoletto." He showed a voice of good quality and was warmly applauded.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Oct. 23, 42 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, a daughter.

COHN.—Oct. 22, 254 West 25th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cohn, a son.

HYAMS.—Oct. 22, 567 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hyams, a son.

LANZIT.—Oct. 19, 1,242 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lanzit, a daughter.

PICK.—Oct. 22, 126 West 116th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Pick, a daughter.

ROSEN.—Oct. 19, 1,242 50th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rosen, a son.

SOLOMON.—Oct. 24, 543 West 123d St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Solomon, a daughter.

STEINER.—Oct. 24, 490 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Steiner, a son.

Engaged.

HEYDECKER—COCHRANE.—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cochrane of 378 West 116th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker, of New York.

AUSBUETTEL — BERGE.—Maude E. Berge to H. Ausbuettel.

BERGER—STRAUSS. — Fanny Strauss to Emanuel Berger.

BLOCH — ARNSTEIN. — Bessie Arnstein to Mortimer Bloch.

COHEN—HEYMANN.—Marguerite Heymann to Benjamin Cohen.

COHEN—LEVY.—May Levy to I. David Cohen.

DAUMAN—SOLOMON.—Sadie Solomon to Daniel Dauman.

FLASTER—MOKE.—Ruth Moke to Leo Flaster.

FRIEDLAND — ZIMMERMAN.—Anna Zimmerman to Morris Friedland.

FUCHS — FORSTER. — Barbara Forster to Isidore Fuchs.

GOLDMAN—GOLDBERG. — Hilda Goldberg to Jack M. Goldman.

GRUSKIN—COHEN.—Tuttle Cohen to Hyman Gruskin.

HARRIS—MARCUS.—Estelle Marcus to Alfred Harris.

HIRSCH—SONNEBORN. — Molly Sonneborn to Max Hirsch.

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Engaged.

HIRSCH—STRAUSS.—Carrie Strauss to Jerome Hirsch.

HURWITZ—BAUM.—Hortense J. Baum to William M. Hurwitz.

HYAMS—MENDELSON. — Tessie Mendelson to Samuel J. Hyams.

JACOBS—SILBERSTEIN. — Florence Silberstein to Earle Ely Jacobs.

KINSLEY—LEVY.—Bell Levy to Jack Kinsley.

KORNFELD—BIERMAN.—Miriam Bierman to Arthur Kornfeld.

LEVY—WEINBERG.—Irene Weinberg to Joe W. Levy.

MANNHEIMER—SICHEL.—Jeannette Sichel to Charles S. Mannheimer.

MONSKY—HALMOWITZ.—Anna Halmowitz to Joseph Monsky.

PENNAMACOOR—FREED.—Blanche Freed to Samuel Pennamacoor.

ROSENBLATT—SCHEIFER.—Sadie Scheifer to Harry M. Rosenblatt.

ROSENSTOCK—DUDECK.—Eva Dudeck to to Leopold Rosenstock.

ROTHSCHILD — SCHILLER. — Charlotte Schiller to Monte Rothschild.

RUSS—FEIGENBAUM.—Gertrude H. Russ to Morris Teitelbaum.

SCHOLSKY—RICE.—Alice Rice to Dr. Joseph M. Scholsky.

SCHREIBER — GOLDSCHMIDT. — Martha Goldschmidt to Harry Schreiber.

SCHULANG—JACOBS.—Jessie Jacobs to Saul Schulang.

SHEROWER—HERTZ.—Esther Hertz to Robert Sherower.

SIEGEL—GREENWALD.—Pearl Greenwald to Joseph J. Siegel.

STERN—BLOOM.—Jessie Bloom to Clarence H. Stern.

SUEIN—LEWIS.—Ida Lewis to Moses Subin.

WEIL—RAMUS.—Hilda H. Well to Ira Ramus.

WEISMAN—MAN.—Sylvia Man to Louis Weisman.

WILE—SELIGMAN.—Carrie Seligman to Clarence J. Wile.

WOLF—GREEN.—Tillie Green to Sydney H. Wolf.

WOLFF—GOLDSTEIN.—Sara E. Goldstein to Irving Wolff.

Married.

FRANK—PARVER.—Mr. Louis J. Frank and Miss Rayner Parver, Oct. 26, 1913. Congregation

LASH VENNER IN SUIT OVER BELMONT FEE

Brief for Interborough and Other Defendants Says Charges Are Not Proved, but Disproved.

CALLS PLAINTIFF NOTORIOUS

And Law, It Is Said, Can't Be Made a Partner in Blackmail — No Monster and Nothing Concealed.

In the brief to be filed this morning with Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen by De Lancey Nicoll, Joseph S. Auerbach, Courtland V. Anable, and Charles S. Tuttle, attorneys for the defendants in the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner and his Continental Securities Company as minority stockholders against August Belmont, Andrew Freedman, Emma Jourdan, as sole executrix of the last will of Gen. James Jourdan; Gardiner M. Lane, Georgie A. McDonald, as executrix of the last will of John B. McDonald; Walter C. Oakman, William A. Read, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Young, Walter Luttgen, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the motives and character of the action are vigorously assailed. Venner's suit is based upon an allegation of fraud on the part of the original Board of Directors in the purchase from August Belmont & Co. of the stock and charters of the Pelham Park & City Island Railway.

In referring to Venner's motives in the litigation the brief of the defendants says:

"At the outset Venner encounters the salutary rule that the law views with suspicion his rôle in this matter and demands that he make out a perfectly clear case.

"On April 28, 1910, Venner bought fifty shares of the Interborough Company's total issue of 350,000 shares, and six days thereafter he commenced this suit. He purchased this stock from the Continental Securities Company, a corporation, which, as judicial records show, he employs as plaintiff in his litigation, and which in January, 1906, had bought 300 shares and thereafter brought its unsuccessful suit to dissolve the so-called merger of certain lines of rapid transit in New York City.

"In paragraph 24 of the complaint he admits that the transaction now complained of become 'known to the plaintiffs in the Summer of 1906'; and although he and his corporate alter ego ask a judgment of $4,500,000 (of which, by the way, their distributive share would be but $3,900), the case presents the amazing spectacle of this bleating, self-appointed victim of deceit, unable to resist upon the witness stand exposure of the contents of his sheep's clothing.

"While unworthy motives will not of themselves close even the ear of equity, and while even a professional litigant may accidentally have an honest and meritorious grievance, justice is not so altogether blindfolded as easily to be made in the name of the law an involuntary partner in blackmail. Certain protective rules, therefore, have been formulated."

The brief then quotes from a decision of Chief Justice Sawyer in the Federal Courts, which in part reads:

"It is always a suspicious circumstance where a single stockholder among a number in a corporation rushes into a court of equity to vindicate, unaided and alone, the rights of the corporation and all other stockholders; and especially is this so where the amount of stock owned by him is so very limited that in case of success his own share of the recovery will be so small as to make the transaction of minimis non curat lex, very properly applicable."

The brief contends also that the plaintiff's cause of action as pleaded is for actual fraud on the corporation and that no actual fraud has been proven. Therefore, the contention is made that the plaintiff is not permitted to ask consideration of his case on the theory of "constructive fraud" or any other theory, "particularly since there is a complete variance between the facts alleged and the facts proved."

"The warf and woof of the complaint," the brief finds, "are unmistakable. It brings to bear both repetition and extravagance in aid of emphasis on its fundamental charge that the individual defendants are acting under the domination and dictation of Mr. Belmont, combined with him to swindle the corporation and to divide the loot; and that by forgery and the issue of false information the defendants anxiously sought to conceal their evil conduct."

After exploding this accusation at length the brief says that the plaintiff has utterly failed to make out his alleged cause of action for an accounting, and that every one of his charges stands not only unproven, but overwhelmingly disproved.

"Venner," says Mr. Nicoll, the author of the brief, "in the full panoply of his favorite pose, has gone out as St. George against the dragon of corporate corruption; and even while he is still winding his horn through the public press it turns out that the monster is a myth; that the lair of fraud is his own invention, and that the only person who has not dared to submit himself upon the witness stand for the most complete investigation is his notorious self."

The brief ends with a request that the complaint and supplemental complaint be dismissed on the merits, with costs and an extra allowance of $2,000 to the defendants.

OSBORNE URGES REFORMS.

Report Based on His Week In Auburn as a Volunteer Convict.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The first official report by the New York State Commission on Prison Reform, made public to-day by the Chairman, Thomas Mott Osborne, is based on the recent study of prison conditions by Mr. Osborne, who, in the guise of a convict, spent a week in Auburn Prison and went through the entire routine, including punishment in the "dungeon" for refusing to work. Mr. Osborne presented the report to John B. Riley, Superintendent of State Prisons, here to-day. He declared that it was not to be considered the sole result of his investigation, but merely a request for immediate changes, mostly of a minor character, which the commission believed to be in line with a more humane treatment of prisoners. Among the recommendations are the following:

1. Simplifying the taking of a convict's record. Five methods are now followed out in the case of each new arrival, and there is much unnecessary red tape.

2. Privacy in bathing new arrivals. Now the men are bathed in a tub in the shop in full view of the convicts working there.

3. The commission raises the question whether one bath a week is sufficient and healthful for men who are engaged in hard manual labor.

4. Each convict should have an extra suit of underwear. If an extra suit were in each cell a man could use one for wear, one for night clothes, and one would be in the wash. Now the men sleep in their underwear and wear it daytimes.

5. The report recommends a recodification of the rules, which are incomplete.

6. It also suggests that prisoners be allowed to read newspapers and magazines. They now do so surreptitiously, the report declares, and it urges that no good is to be gained by denying prisoners newspapers and magazines sent in by publishers and from sources that are reliable.

7. The rules for writing and receiving letters need drastic revision. "Take away a man's benefits, if necessary to punish him, but do not deprive him of his friends and family."

8. While the food is good, "the coffee and tea are execrable." The report recommends the abolition of the use of tea and improvement in the coffee.

9. The system which sends men to punishment cells on very limited portions of bread and water seems both brutal and unnecessary, the report declares, and should be modified.

10. That a graded system of punishment be adopted for offenses. There is no sense of proportion or fairness in the meting out of punishment. The punishment for whispering is the same as for assault, except as to duration.

11. There seems to be no good reason for enforcing a policy of silence. Men are made to talk, and you cannot fly in the face of nature. Universal conversation is not urged, but a simple code permitting ordinary conversation where it does not interfere with the work or create disorder.

12. In case of severe punishment meted to a prisoner, involving the extreme penalty of the punishment cells, there should be prompt action by the Warden and punishment only after a hearing by him.

13. The sale of tobacco and groceries should be regulated with greater care. Excessive use of a specified article is often indulged in to the harm of the prisoner.

14. In Auburn there should be a sale of matches, as in Sing Sing. Men are forced to use flint and steel.

15. Provision should be made for rainy days. Convicts are now forced to march through the long yard and often become drenched, and on return to their cells they have no alternative but to go to bed or sit up in wet clothes, there being no change of clothing in the cell. A waterproof cape for use in marching outdoors in inclement weather is suggested.

16. The kitchen should have a civilian cook. An officer to supervise it is deemed inadvisable. Only a professional cook can obtain the best results from the materials provided.

17. Extension of the "music hour," now from 6:40 to 7 P. M., is urged, and the whole hour from 6:30 to 7:30 is recommended for playing instruments.

$2,000,000 EXHIBIT OF POSTAGE STAMPS

First International Philatelic Show Ever Held Here Will Open This Afternoon.

RARITIES AT $9,000 EACH

Remarkable Offerings in the Collections of George H. Worthington and Henry J. Duveen.

The first International Philatelic Exhibition ever held in this country will be opened to the public at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Engineering Societies' Building, 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. Stamps from all parts of the civilized world will be shown by about 300 collectors, American and foreign. There will be hundreds of thousands of these stamps, adhesive and envelope, canceled and uncanceled, common and rare, dating from the earliest issue known to the present day. The total estimated value is more than $2,000,000. Some of the rarities have a market value of from $5,000 to $9,000 each. Some are the only copies known. It is said that there are at least 500,000 stamp collectors in the world, of whom more than 150,000 are Americans and fully 25,000 New Yorkers. The present exhibition, therefore, is a big event in the history of philately, an amusement, fad, or hobby, as one will, which numbers among its devotees monarchs and peasants, men of all professions and trades, and citizens of all countries of the world.

Admission to the exhibition will be free. The hours will be from 2 to 10 P. M. to-day, and from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. from Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, inclusive. The main exhibition rooms are on the fifth floor. Additional displays will be found on the third and fourth floors, at each side of the auditorium and in the foyer on the ground floor.

The opening ceremonies will take place at 8 P. M. to-day in the auditorium. President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will make the opening address. Mayor Kline was invited to do so, but other duties prevented. Stamp collectors regard their pastime as educational, so the officers of the exhibition thought it a fitting thing to invite Mr. Churchill to officiate. On the committee of honor appears the name of City Superintendent of Public Schools Dr. William H. Maxwell.

There will be a German night and Fest Kommers at 8 P. M. to-morrow in Scheffel Hall, Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street. On Wednesday from 1 to 3 P. M., there will be a collation at the Collectors' Club, and at 7:30 P. M. Thursday the official dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor, when it is expected that the awards of the Judges will be announced.

Prizes for Exhibitors.

These awards consist of a prize trophy, three silver cups, and many medals. The judges are D. Field and L. L. R. Hausburg of Great Britain, and A. H. Caspary, F. R. Cornwall, Eugene Klein, John A. Klemann, John N. Luff, B. W. H. Poole, and Walter S. Scott of the United States.

The grand prize trophy, a bronze figure of Diana, made by Tiffany, and given by the Collectors' Club of this city, will be awarded for the exhibit of the greatest merit, whether a single exhibit, a general collection or a group of countries is displayed by an exhibitor. One of the silver cups will be awarded to the exhibit in any class which shows the most meritorious and original research. Another cup will be awarded to the best exhibit of philatelic publications. The third cup is called the Visitors' Cup. Each visitor to the exhibition will receive a ticket on which he will be requested to vote which exhibit he considers most interesting. The cup will be presented to the owner of the exhibit receiving the largest number of votes. These cups have been donated by The Philatelic Gazette, the New England Stamp Company and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. There will also be handsome exhibition labels donated by the Hamilton Bank Note Company.

The officers of the exhibition are: President, George H. Worthington, the Cleveland, Ohio, capitalist, who owns the finest and most valuable stamp collection in America, estimated to be worth $1,000,000; Vice President, John A. Ackerman, ex-State Senator of New Jersey, and also a well-known collector; Board of Directors, President, Julius C. Morgenthau; Vice President, J. Murray Bartels; Treasurer, John W. Scott; and Secretary, John A. Klemann.

Mr. Worthington and Henry J. Duveen of London have the largest exhibits. Among the former's adhesive United States stamps are Postmasters, Provisional, carriers' stamps, and Government issues, including department and newspaper stamps. Among the Postmasters' stamps are three varieties of the extremely rare Alexandria; 10 cent J. M. Buchanan Baltimore stamp on cover; two copies of the Brattleboro, Vt., stamp; two of the very rare Millbury, Mass., and no less than fifty-four of the celebrated "Bear Stamp" of St. Louis, embracing reconstructed plates of all printings. The carriers include a pair of Franklin, unused copies, with gum; the New York, unused, on rosy buff paper; the 2 cent and 3 cent, used, on cover; the 3 cent red in unused pair; a block of nineteen unused copies of the Philadelphia carrier and 1 cent gold on black. The Baltimore and Philadelphia carriers are complete. The Government issues consist of several thousand blocks and sheets, and contain such rare unused blocks as the 5 cent of 1847; the 5 cent of 1857, brick red; twelve 3 cent pink of 1861-60 and six 24-cent steel blue; 90 cent blue with grill, issue of 1867; the 90 cent of 1869, and ten 4 cent Columbian error. The so-called Premier Gravure issue of 1861 is complete. There are also the 15 cent, 1869, unused, original gum, picture inverted, and the 30 cent of the same issue, unused, original gum, with flags inverted. The "Special Printings" are complete, all the "Bureau Printings" are represented by entire sheets, and the department stamps are all in blocks.

Fine Confederate Provisionals.

Among Mr. Worthington's Confederate States provisional issues are the five-cent red Athens; full set of the Baton Rouge stamps, including the errors; ten-cent pink Beaumont, on cover; five-cent Danville, on cover; five-cent Emory, on cover; six varieties of the Goliad, Texas; ten-cent Greenwood, on cover; five-cent Grove Hill, on cover; five-cent Helena, Texas, on cover; five-cent blue Kingston; full set of Knoxville envelopes; five-cent blue Livingston, Ala., on cover; Lynchburg stamps and envelopes, complete; Macon, Ga., complete, including the two-cent green, on cover; three varieties of the Marion stamps; reconstructed sheet of Petersburg, Va.; reconstructed sheet of Pleasant Shade, Va.; Salem, Va., five-cent black, on cover; Tellico Plains, Tenn., strip of three, two five-cent and one ten-cent; three varieties of the Uniontown stamps, on covers, and the five-cent, unused, and ten-cent, used, of Victoria, Texas. The general issues are represented by many entire sheets and covers.

Mr. Worthington's exhibit of United States' envelopes entire is contained in twenty-two large albums, and ranks as the premier United States collection of the world. His Transvaal, mostly unused and practically complete, contains more than 225 blocks and sheets. His Hawaii includes a cover with the two-cent and three-cent "Missionary" stamps, unused; five-cent and thirteen-cent "Missionary," unused, original gum; another five-cent, used, on cover and a thirteen-cent, used. There are also fine specimens of rare Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Nevis, France, Dominican Republic, Shanghai, and Cuba issues. The estimated value of all of the Worthington exhibit is more than $250,000.

Mr. Duveen will show the two most valuable stamps in the entire exhibition. They are unused copies of the one penny and twopence "Post Office" stamps of Mauritius. Their market value is about $18,000. He has a block of four of the one penny Mauritius of 1848, and also a single copy of the twopence, all five stamps unused; a block of four of the twopence, unused; reconstructed plates of both values, and numerous specimens showing all stages of wear of the plates. There are also reconstructed plates of the small and large "fillet" of 1850. His circular stamps of British Guiana, 1850-51, in the pair of the 4 cent on cover, and the 4 cent, pelure paper, large margins, on cover. The issues of 1852-53 and the provisional issue of 1856 are well represented.

Duveen Specialized Collections.

Among the other noteworthy Duveen specimens are a highly specialized collection of Japan, displayed on 245 pages; unused and highly specialized collection of British stamps; specialized collection of the early issues of Transvaal; unused New South Wales, mainly Sydney views and Laureated Head issues; highly specialized Western Australia; including a copy of the very rare 4-penny blue of 1854, with the swan inverted; the finest collection of unused German States extant; all the Tuscany varieties; a superb Switzerland collection, including a block of nine double Geneva, unused, from the top two rows of the sheet with imprint, and a block of twenty 5-cent Geneva, large eagle, the top two rows with marginal descriptions; early Portugal issues; Portuguese India, including the rare first issue on their transparent brittle paper and thick soft wove paper; Buenos Ayres rarities and a highly specialized collection of Chili, mainly unused, showing all the printings of the first type. The entire Duveen exhibition is estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000.

Franz Reichenheim of London shows a fine specialized collection of French stamps; Sydney Lobee of London, a collection of British stamps which, at the London Exhibition in October, 1912, received the championship Great Gold Medal and A. T. Warren of Epsom, England, noteworthy collection of the Netherlands and Dutch Indies; Charles L. Pack shows rare Canadas and a specialized collection of the Argentine Republic in fourteen albums, including two copies of the rare 12-cent without accent, and two copies of the rare envelope error 5-cent green instead of red with sun water mark. He has also a fine lot of the Cape of Good Hopes. His other South American collections contain many rarities. The United States Government issues shown by ex-Senator Ackerman are among the finest in the country. C. E. Chapman, with his Postmasters' and Carriers' Stamps and Locals and J. M. Bartels with his Philippine Islands and Bureau Printed stamps are also noteworthy. H. E. Deats has a good exhibit of United States Telegraph stamps. The Afghanistan and other collections of Col. E. H. Hancock of Uff-Culme are also deserving of mention.

CAN CONVICT THAW.

Conspiracy Depends on State of His Mind, Says Carmody.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Attorney General Thomas Carmody believes that Harry K. Thaw will be returned to this State within a short time, and lodged in the Matteawan State Hospital, from which he escaped. Mr. Carmody insits that Thaw's lavish expenditures of money and the ingenious devices employed to keep him out of the State will avail him nothing, and that he will have to continue to live in the hospital for criminal insane.

"Much confusion exists in the public mind in regard to the present phase of the Thaw case," said Mr. Carmody today. "The State is criticised for having indicted a man held by the courts to be insane, but there is no inconsistency whatever in the State's attitude. Thaw was acquitted of murder upon the finding by the jury that the act was one of delusive insanity, or, in other words, that Thaw is a paranoiac. It is upon that finding of the jury, repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court, that Thaw is held by the State of New York.

"It never was claimed that Thaw at all times is insane, or that he was incapable of committing crime. An insane man is not held responsible for his acts committed while insane under our laws. He may, however, be held for acts committed during lucid intervals. There are any number of instances of insane men convicted and punished for crime under our laws upon the above theory. If a man is sufficiently lucid to successfully plan his escape from confinement it is apparent that he knows what he is doing, and is legally responsible for his act.

"This is entirely consistent with the position of the State that he is a paranolac. The evidence submitted to the Grand Jury of the County of New York justified the finding of the indictment for conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan. If it is claimed that Thaw was insane at the time he planned his escape, that is a matter of defense that may be pleaded at his trial, and if proved he would be entitled to an acquittal. If not, he may be convicted of the crime for which he is indicted. The question of his guilt depends entirely upon the condition of his mind in respect to this act at the time the act was committed.

"New York State, in attempting to regain custody of Thaw, is vindicating the law, and sustaining the judgment of our courts. The State has insisted on dealing with Thaw the same as with any one else. It has been determined that his money shall not triumph over justice."

Prendergast Speaks at Church.

Controller Prendergast spoke to the congregation of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, last night, his topic being the working of the department of which he is the head. The speech was non-political and, as the Controller expressed it, was only to enlighten his audience on the financial department of the city.

Announcements of Schools

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the recognized medium for announcements of schools and carries more advertisements of such institutions than any other American newspaper.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
For Boys—599 West End Avenue,
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal. Tel. 6802 RIVER.
For Girls—601 West End Avenue.
Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal. Tel. 2239 Riv.
Preparation from Primary to College.
Schools Approved by New York State Regents
Certificate of School Admits to College.
Visual Instruction in History, Geography & Science.
LESSONS PREPARED AT SCHOOL.
Gymnasium, Outing Classes, Athletic Field.
THE PRINCIPALS ARE NOW AT THE SCHOOL.

BERLITZ ALL LANGUAGES Superior native teachers Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.
The Best Method. Day and Evening Sessions. Classes and Private. Send for Catalogue.
SCHOOL
Madison Square (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 243 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.
Do not lose time or money with inferior methods.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils.
The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.
By individual attention, and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 259 West 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

ALL LANGUAGES
TAUGHT BY GRADUATED NATIVE TEACHERS.
Class and private lessons at school or residence.
The Most Rapid and Thorough of CONVERSATIONAL METHODS.
Evening Classes a Special Monthly Rates.
THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
5TH YEAR AT 315 5TH AVE., COR. 32D ST.

BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Thirty-fourth Year.
"Primary to College."
72d St. and West End Av. Tel. 1415 Columbus.

WEIGESTER VOCAL STUDIOS
A complete education for the singer.
Superior instruction at moderate rates.
Write for Booklet C.
Carnegie Hall.

ITALIAN LESSONS CONVERSATION BY REFINED, EXPERIENCED YOUNG TEACHER. Miss E. BUCCINI, 3,143 Broadway. (125th.)

To the Housekeeper
Which is the more profitable—vacant rooms in the house, with rent, electricity bills, and servants' wages to pay, or a Want advertisement in The New York Times, at 20c. a line, six words to the line?

BUSINESS SCHOOLS.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. & 35th St.
Commercial, stenographic and secretarial courses.
FALL TERM NOW OPEN.
Send for Prospectus. No solicitors.
Special Course in Higher Accounting, Cost Accounting and Auditing.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman School
123d St. & Lenox Ave.

RUSCOE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. Shorthand and Secretarial Training. 215 W. 125th St. 26th Year.
INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
20 Years at this Address Means Something. Tel. 4557-4684 Columbus.

REMEY'S
Open Daily 10 A.M. to 11 P.M.
All Ballroom Dances Guaranteed in 5 Private Lessons and 4 Class Lessons $5
4 Class Lessons $1
Separate Hall for Private Lessons
"MODERN DANCES,"
Including Tango, Trot, Hesitation Waltz, Boston Glide, Dip, and One Step.
TAUGHT QUICKLY BY EXPERTS.
Lessons given without appointment; no waiting
The Remey School for Dancing,
915-919 EIGHTH AVE., at 54th St.
Send for Large Free Booklet.

MODERN DANCES
Taught privately by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M.B.
AEOLIAN HALL,
33 West 42d Street.
Telephone Bryant 4923.
NEW DANCES.
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Boston, Maxixe;
Latest Parisian Variations
The grace and "delicacy of action" of Mr. Wilson's method accounts for his tremendous success.
Open Day and Evening.

DANCING — MISS DURLING 33 West 42d St.; young, refined, expert professional dancer; gives private instruction; all modern society dances. Tel. Bryant 4923.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:22|Sun sets..5:06|Moon rises..3:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:20	5:47	11:38	11:01
Governors Island	5:42	6:05	12:10	12:00
Hell Gate	7:32	7:55	1:50	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 26.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Oct. 18.
SS George Washington, Bremen, Oct. 18.
SS Prinz F. Hendrik, St. Maro. Oct. 20.
SS Mathilde, Havana, Oct. 7.
SS River Araxas, Philadelphia, Oct. 25.
SS Frankrig, Havana, Oct. 8.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 23.
SS Voltaire, Barbados, Oct. 20.
SS Mandeville, Port Antonio, Oct. 22.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Perugia	Naples	Oct. 6
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Oct. 14
Russia	Leban	Oct. 14
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 18
Touraine	Havre	Oct. 18
Minneapolis	London	Oct. 18
Zeeland	Antwerp	Oct. 18
Neckar	Bremen	Oct. 16
Segurance	Nassau	Oct. 23
Principe di Piemonte	Naples	Oct. 15
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Inagua	Oct. 23
Luristan	Matanzas	Oct. 20
Pastores	Port Limon	Oct. 20
Grayson	San Juan	Oct. 22
Caribbean	Bermuda	Oct. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 22
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 24
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 21

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Cherbourg	Oct. 22
Carl Schurz	Kingston	Oct. 23
Ida	Oran	Oct. 16
Panama	Colon	Oct. 22
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 24
Seminole	Turks Island	Oct. 28
Drumcliffe	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Imperator	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Majestic	Southampton	Oct. 22
Neckar	Bremen	Oct. 16
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 21
Antilla	Tampico	Oct. 22
Lampasas	Mobile	Oct. 23
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 26

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Siam, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Benedict, Para		1:30 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Madeira	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mimeric, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen		11:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Com. di Giorgio, Jamaica		10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Martha Washington, Trieste		2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 26.

SS Imperator, Hamburg to New York, was 1,441 miles E. at 1:15 P. M.; due 29th, 8:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 565 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 28th, 8:30 A. M. Red Star Line.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 845 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 28th, 9 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Russia, Libau to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon; due 27th, 9 A. M. Russian-American Line.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, was 448 miles E. at noon; due late 27th, or early 28th. Atlantic Transport Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 471 miles W. at 1:13 P. M.; due Fishguard 27th, 3 P. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD.

SS President Lincoln, New York to Hamburg, was 230 miles S. W. at 11:13 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 254 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles S. of Brunswick at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 110 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 437 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 671 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 225 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Texas, Sabine to New York, was 15 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 1,057 miles E. at 8 P. M.
SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 522 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Evelyn, San Juan to New York, was 530 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was 207 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Seminole, Turks Island to New York, was 250 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 216 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Seguranca, Tampico to New York, was 182 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 793 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Pastores, Port Limon to New York, was 225 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 65 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 4 P. M.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 410 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 837 miles W. of Havana at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Oct. 26.

Sailed.
SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, Oct. 26.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, Oct. 25.
SS Columbia, from Moville, Oct. 25.
SS Lapland, from Dover, Oct. 25.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, Oct. 25.

Passed.
SS Ambria, for New York from Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Kafuo, New York for Yokohama, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.
Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Imperator.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 28, SS Finland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 8, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov 15, SS Franconia.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Cincinnati; at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Oct. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 6
Tahiti, Margrusos, Cook Islands, and New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Nov. 13

Pacific Mails.
Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 22; Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 27; Yokohama, Oct. 5, and Honolulu, Oct. 15—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. Oct. 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 27.

For Latest Shipping See Page 3.

Resorts

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
The Laurel House
of Lakewood
Golf—complete facilities for the entertainment of motor parties.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
THE MANHATTAN
NOW OPEN. TEL. 135. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

MICHIGAN—Mt. Clemens
MT. CLEMENS MINERAL SPRINGS.
Open all the year, are renowned for treatment of rheumatism and all nervous and blood diseases; illustrated book free. Write, BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, THE INSLEE CO.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since February 10, 1913.
G. C. Wedekind, Trustee,
THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY,
100 Broadway.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, AMERICAN TICKET & SPECIALTY PTG. CO.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since March 10th, 1913.
G. C. Wedekind, Trustee,
THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY,
100 Broadway.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, GINSBERG & SON.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since August 25, 1913.
G. C. Wedekind, Trustee,
THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY,
100 Broadway.

HOLLANDERS AFRAID OF THE MILITANTS

Former Miss Milholland Says the Men Don't Dare Oppose the Suffrage Movement.

THEY ARE OLD-FASHIONED

And Hard to Convince, However—Praises the Women's Exhibit and Would Like One Here.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain spoke to the Women's Political Union at its Sunday afternoon tea yesterday about suffrage in her adopted country. Mrs. Boissevain is suffering from what she considers a "humiliating disability" in having lost her citizenship because of her marriage to a citizen of Holland, but she hopes to regain it in time to vote in this State if the women succeed in their referendum in 1915. Mr. Boissevain is now closing up his affairs abroad, and in a couple of months will follow his wife to this country and become naturalized as soon as possible. He has already lived for four years in the United States.

Mrs. Boissevain's talk yesterday was upon the women of Holland, their suffrage work and the great exposition which they engineered entirely by themselves in the early part of the past Summer. She received the greatest applause when she said that the Holland women credited all their success to the militant suffragettes of England.

"The Hollanders," she said, "are so afraid that their women will be driven to militancy that they do not dare to oppose suffrage. No Hollander would be able to face his own soul if he thought he had driven his women to do what has been done by the women of England. The Holland women say that the English militants have done the fighting for the whole world, and they are grateful to them for it."

Mrs. Boissevain said in opening her remarks that with the message of the Queen to Parliament during its last session asking that women be enfranchised they were much encouraged.

"Of organized opposition in Holland there is none," she said. "There are many people who are not going to allow themselves to be undermined by a new doctrine, but they keep it to themselves. I believe the lack of opposition in Holland is due to the sound education of all classes of people. They are sound, up-to-date thinkers, and thoroughly well posted on the questions of the day. But they are slow to move and difficult to change temperamentally. The Hollander understands progress, he knows that suffrage is sure

TO GIRDLE WORLD IN A MOTOR TRUCK

Light Wagon Built in Detroit Factor on Unique Tour—Other Auto News.

Motor trucks have not been looked upon, perhaps, as long distance travelers, yet a light delivery truck made in Detroit is soon to start on a trip round the world, going much of the distance overland as a factor in a novel commercial enterprise. Joseph D. Wilkinson, representing the Smythfield Export Company of Philadelphia, is one of a party of ten from this company who will sail on Dec. 12 from San Francisco for Sydney, Australia, for a trip lasting two years, touching all the cities of the world outside of the United States and Canada, and expected to cost in the neighborhood of $375,000. Each of the ten men will represent a different commercial line, the motor truck being one. Arrangements have been made to ship 250 of these trucks to points to be specified later, the one to make the entire trip serving as a sample. At many points this vehicle will be loaded with merchandise represented by salesmen of the party, which will be carried in it from city to city. One trip which is to be made is from Singapore to Upper Lampur in the Straits Settlement, where it is believed there is much need for motor truck equipment for the transportation of rubber. Other long trips are planned in India, China, Japan and Europe.

***

There is to be a large motor truck division in the automobile parade to be held in Queens Borough this week in celebration of its good roads mileage. The parade will form at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, the pleasure cars lining up on the north side and the motor trucks on the south. After covering the main highways of the borough, the parade will end at College Point. Banners expressing the benefit which pleasure driving, trucking and real estate values have derived from good roads will be displayed by each car.

***

Very heavy going is indicated by the most recent message from E. W. M. Bailey, who is driving an electric runabout from New York to Chicago. It was dated Ashtabula, Ohio, and read in part:

"Forty-five miles, Erie to Ashtabula, used 4.7 ampere hours per mile as compared with 2.4 at twice the speed on fine roads. If we can plow through these roads we can go anywhere."

***

Indications are that the motor show to be held in Grand Central Palace Jan. 3 to 10, under the auspices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, will be a record breaker in point of entries. More floor space than ever before has been allotted to exhibitors of cars, and 2,000 square feet more than last year for the exhibition of accessories.

***

It is expected that the route of the Lincoln Highway across the continent will be marked almost without a break before Friday night, when dedication celebrations are to be held in many communities. In Philadelphia the Trade Association is marking the route through the city. In Omaha all the signs are up, as they are in Clinton, Iowa, and a dozen other places. The Lincoln markers are now being placed across Nevada and in Utah, Illinois and other States. In Nebraska the marking of the old Overland Trail is practically complete.

***

The All-Southern transcontinental highway, with its tortuous New Mexico and Arizona desert and canyon trails, its black Texas gumbo, its Arkansas clay, cane-brakes and river bottoms, and its stony grades in Tennessee and North Carolina has now been added to the list of routes surveyed, mapped and routed by the American Automobile Association and the United States Office of Public Roads. W. O. L. Westgard, field representative, completed his long grind at Washington last week, having used the same car which had already laid out four transcontinental routes.

***

New models to arrive on "Automobile Row" last week included the 1914 Studebakers. Both the "four" and the "six" are fitted with left drive and centre control. Gasoline supply is on the dash, allowing a very short intake manifold. A two-unit electric starting and lighting outfit is part of the equipment. Clean running boards and disappearing auxiliary seats in the "six" are among the features. Other new models to make their bow were the Pullman "four," "six" and "light six," and the Mitchell "sixes" with both touring and landaulet bodies. The Row also heard that Fred E. Dayton had become assistant in charge of sales of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, and that Robert M. Barker had joined the Palmer-Moore Company of Syracuse

CLUE TO THE 'MISSING LINK.'

Elephant Hunter Thinks African Pigmies Are Type Darwin Sought.

Among the passengers on the Cunard liner Carmania, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, was John Sutherland of Scotland, the champion elephant hunter of the world, who was accompanied by his friend Capt. G. H. Anderson of the Sixteenth Hussars. In his sixteen years in Africa Mr. Sutherland has killed 481 bull and 200 cow elephants. In the last year and a half he and Capt. Anderson have collected two and a half tons of ivory.

On one of their hunting trips through pigmy land, which, Mr. Sutherland said, stretched from Lake Albert to the west coast, and was about 300 miles wide, they met a tribe of pigmies who were intoxicated on the wine they made from palms.

"They fired several arrows at my native bearers and wounded two of them, so that I stopped to have a parley," the hunter said. "Takado, the chief of the tribe, explained to me in Bamgala, the native dialect, that they had mistaken us for Belgians. These pigmies show no emotion in their faces, whether they receive a present or are trodden upon by an elephant. They live chiefly upon red ants and wild honey and fruit. I believe that they represent the missing links."

Capt. Anderson, who slipped when he was shooting his first elephant, and missed being crushed to death narrowly as the elephant fell to the ground twelve feet away, said that the natives in the interior were very fond of elephant meat.

"One of the peculiarities of the African forest," said Capt. Anderson, "is that you may kill an elephant when there is seemingly not a human being in sight except the members of your own party. But the elephant has no sooner fallen than natives armed with short knives spring from every direction to carve up the body. I have seen 800 to 1,000 black men around one elephant. The men carry away the pieces in leaves and the women take their share home in small baskets slung to their backs. The tusks of elephants are rarely the same weight," the captain added. "The first one I killed had one tusk weighing 111 pounds and the other 100 pounds."

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHWARTZKOPF and EDWARD G. SALMORE, individually and trading as SCHWARTZKOPF & SALMORE, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 27th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 East 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wash tubs, vats, bowls, utensils used in the manufacture of human hair goods, fixtures, &c.

STEPHEN BROOKS ROSENTHAL, Receiver.

LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRSCH BROS., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 27th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 125-127 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, muffs, scarfs, fur scraps, trimmings, skins, office fixtures, safe, desks, chairs, &c. JOSEPH E. MARKS, Trustee.

WILLIAM KOERNER, Attorney for Trustee, 150 Nassau St., New York.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., New York City.

EXIT RAILROAD AND TOWN.

Timber All Cut, No More Use for St. Lawrence County Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The Up-State Public Service Commission will give a hearing to-morrow on the application of the Cranberry Lake Railroad Company for permission to surrender its charter and abandon its route. Inasmuch as the statutes of New York do not specifically provide for the abandonment of their routes by steam railroads, this application raises interesting legal questions as to the implied powers of the commission.

The railroad is six miles long, extending from Benson Mines to Wanakena, in St. Lawrence County, and was built in 1902. There is a State forest ranger school and a hotel at Wanakena. This school probably will remain, and the hotel may be turned into a sanitarium.

The Rich Lumber Company was responsible for the creation of the village. It had purchased a 17,000-acre tract of timber land and erected a large sawmill to render the timber cut ready for market. The company opened a store, built houses for its employes, had both a Post Office and an express office established, and built the railroad, thus connecting the village with the New York Central's line at Benson Mines. In quick order a school house, a hotel, and churches followed.

The Rich company a year ago exhausted its supply of timber on the tract and now there is no industry to keep the village going. The company is lumbering a large tract in Vermont and the employes have followed the plant. The Rich company tried to sell the railroad in the expectation that the village could be converted into a Summer resort. Many of the houses have been torn down and removed to Vermont.

FOR PLAYGROUND REFORM.

Salaries by the Year Instead of the Day Urged on Board of Estimate.

The playgrounds of the city will never be put on a business basis until the employés have a guaranteed yearly income, according to Miss Mabel E. Macomber, President of the City Playground League. At present all the employés are on a per diem basis, excepting the superintendent of the playgrounds, who gets $3,000 a year.

Miss Macomber's stand for straight salaries was indorsed by the Park Board last June, and a memorandum for a new classification and for a new schedule of salaries was submitted by the Park Board to the Board of Estimate and to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for ratification. Miss Macomber heard yesterday that the recommendation had been turned down by the Budget Committee, but Controller Prendergast, she said, had promised that there would be a rehearing. There will be a public hearing on the tentative budget on Tuesday, and Miss Macomber is seeking to have the Park Board's recommendation included in the budget.

The schedule, which has the support of the playground associations as well as of the Park Board, must be indorsed by the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen, and the Civil Service Commission. Instead of providing for pay of $2, $3, and $4 a day, the proposed schedule provides for a Superintendent of Recreation under each separate Park Commissioner, with a salary of $2,500 to $2,000 a year; assistant superintendents, at salaries of $1,500 and $1,800; a director of recreation centres, at $1,200 to $1,500; play leaders, at a salary of $1,000 to $1,200. Under this schedule the playground director must be a man, but this provision Miss Macomber seeks to have stricken out so that women may apply for the place.

To Get Part of Gifts Back.

Of the funds raised by popular subscription through the efforts of Fire Commissioner Johnson and a committee of 120 for the entertainment of some 1,200 visiting fire chiefs, who assembled in New York for the forty-first annual convention, the committee will return to-day, pro rata, $7,480.56. This represents about 24 per cent. of the amount subscribed, so that each subscriber will receive such a rebate on his donation.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. B. Herstein, coats, dresses; 221 4th Av.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Jendra, jobs infants' coats, children's coats, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; Miss L. Flaum, jobs suits, coats, waists; 45 E. 17th.
Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Raphael, men's, boy's furn. goods; H. B. Scates, shoes; Miss Gilman, children's dresses, misses' dresses, suits; 116 W. 32d.
Kaufmann Department Store, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, ribbons; W. Walker, boy's clothing; 200 5th Av.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, umbrellas, men's, ladies', children's hosiery, underwear; G. Schwager, books, stationery, notions, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 20 W. 22d.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. E. Noonan, ladies' waists; Miss Freak, ladies' neckwear, veilings; Miss Yandell, infants' wear; Miss Carey, muslin underwear; Miss Garey, wrappers; 6th Av. and 19th.
Marks, Isaacs, Co., New Orleans, La.; A. G. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
Philipsborn Outer Garment House, Chicago, Ill.; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' dresses, skirts, (Spring;) 132 W. 21st.
Peck, George B., D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, domestics, laces, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 2 Walker.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Fish, dress goods; 2 Walker.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Ink, overalls, neckwear, suspenders; 377 Broadway.
Voorheis, Miller & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Miller, clothing; Holland.
Thompson-Gibson Co., Williamsport, Penn.; R. F. Gibson, dry goods; Grand.
Pettis D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker; Grand.
Famous & Barr D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 4 Washington Place.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; W. P. Briggs, china lamps; 454 Broome.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitelaw, general dry goods; 104 5th Av.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. Supplee, millinery; 220 5th Av.
Kaufman Dept. Stores, Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. Blumenkron, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
Kaufman-Strauss Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, dry goods; C. E. Durand, cloaks, waists; 220 5th Av.
Frisenot & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Hayes, cloaks, suits; 156 5th Av.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss E. I. Kenny, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 4 Washington Place.
Steketee, P., & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; P. J. Steketee, linens; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.
KAUFMAN, C. A., Co., New Orleans, La.; A. J. Kaufman, millinery, muslin underwear, waists; 258 Church.
Cohen Bros. Jacksonville, Fla.; G. B. Yenawine, domestics; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Fleming, linens; 116 W. 32d.
Nugent, E., & Bro., D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss D. Robinson, millinery; 31 Union Square.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Martin, upholstery goods; 25 Madison Av.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Halberg, costumes; Miss Berg, representing Shield-Porter Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Huth, millinery; Claridge.
Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, silks; 320 Church.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; D. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Rich, dry goods; J. H. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery; 148 W. 23d.

SALESMAN MAKING PENNSYLVANIA, ALSO MISSOURI, KANSAS AND ARKANSAS, TO CARRY THREE WELL ESTABLISHED SPECIALTY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR LINES. BOX X 342 TIMES.

MANUFACTURERS NOTICE.
Salesman, thoroughly acquainted with large jobbing trade, wants lines of ready-to-wear for immediate, also for next Fall delivery. N 141 Times.

Jobbers of women's wearing apparel, now looking at silks, linen and cotton dresses for Spring, 1914. Call with samples, 85 5th Av., twelfth floor.

Salesman is open for good line of cloaks for Fall, 1914; sell every large jobber; only houses that can deliver answer. N 143

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
Jobbers and buyers. Jobs always on hand. Schwartz Bros., 3 East 17th St., City.

Salesman wants lines of underwear, silk petticoats, shirt waists, etc.; sell to all the large jobbers. N 142 Times.

Jobber open for Spring waists, will place immediate orders. Juffet & Mencher, 129 West 22d.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Special Stamp for Bonded Cigars.

It is expected that an official Government stamp to be placed on boxes of cigars manufactured in bond, as provided for under the new tariff, will be issued in the near future. This stamp is the outcome of a recent interview of E. C. Berriman and others representing the clear Havana cigar manufacturers, who took the matter up in Washington with Senator Fletcher and Representative Sparkman of Florida and with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Hamlin, who has charge of the customs branch of the department. According to The Tobacco Leaf, it has been decided that instead of permitting the private stamping of such cigars as was contemplated at first, there shall be a Government stamp which will be sold to the bonded manufacturers. A design for the stamp has been drawn and submitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for an estimate on the cost of issuing. A proof will be returned to the Treasury Department, where Assistant Secretary Hamlin is expected to approve it without delay. The stamps must be affixed to the cigar boxes before the cigars leave the bonded factories. In order that this stamp may not be confused with the Cuban stamp on imported cigars the size and shape are to be different, and it will have a greenish color. The lettering will be black. So far the following cigar manufacturers have announced that they will manufacture in bond at the earliest opportunity: Berriman Brothers, Jose Lovera Company, Cuesta, Rey & Co., Morgan Cigar Company, Corral, Wodiska y Ca., Sanchez & Haya, Perfecto Garcia & Brothers, A. Santaella y Ca., Francisco Bolano y Ca., Salvador Sanchez & Co., P. Verplanck & Co., and Samuel I. Davis & Co.

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To Hold Live Poultry Auctions.

Plans for holding a series of live poultry auctions were about completed here last week at the offices of McElheny, Bennett & Sicher, 15 William Street. Archibald A. Hucheson, William M. Bennett, and H. A. Emerson are promoting the project. The organization will probably be known as the Live Poultry Auction Company. The promoters plan to begin the auctions in the yards of the Erie Railroad, Jersey City, on Nov. 3. It is planned to have a large motor truck carry the auctioneer, credit men and clerks from car to car until the poultry is sold. The cars will not be opened until the poultry is disposed of. The promoters are now in St. Louis, where they will confer this morning with the Live Poultry Carlot Shippers' Association and discuss the advisability of holding auctions in St. Louis. They will leave there for Indianapolis to discuss the project to-morrow with the Indiana and Ohio Live Poultry Shippers.

***

Sport Coat Demand Uncertain.

Manufacturers of sport coats are watching the present demand for such merchandise with no little interest. Possible changes in styles and the scarcity of desirable fabrics are the principal points which cause anxiety. A number of the mills making the fabrics used for such garments are said to be sold up, and others are rapidly nearing that condition. The few mills that can take on business are benefiting from the large number of duplicate orders that are being placed. Well-informed members of the trade predict that several of the larger mills will soon be forced to use outside machinery in order to keep up with the demand.

***

Invisible "Air Curtains."

The open door which during the Summer months draws trade into stores may be extended through the Winter if a new invention called an "air curtain," which, it is said, will shortly get a trial in several Boston stores, can be put into practical use. The "air curtain," it is understood, is operated by a system of fans. Some of these fans are used as blowers and the others to create suction. The plan calls for a set of fans placed above the open entrance of a store to blow warm air downward, and another set placed beneath a grating in the doorsill to draw down the air created by the upper fans, with sufficient force to form a curtain capable of holding back the warm air and preventing the entrance of cold air from without.

***

Could Increase Canadian Trade.

According to Consul Felix S. S. Johnson of Kingston, Ont., there exists in Canada an opportunity for extending the sale of American paperhangings. The Dominion purchases annually large quantities of wall paper from other countries, and while the United States has the largest share of Canada's trade, the business could be more than doubled if the right method were pursued. A thorough canvass of the cities, towns, and villages in the provinces by a native Canadian is suggested as the most favorable method. It is also said that the duty should be included in quoting prices, because if given separately it often discourages prospective customers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Artificial Silk Duty Determined, Also Hat Trimmings of Straw.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained protests by F. Schumacher & Co. and L. Metzer & Co. relating to the classification under the Tariff act of 1897 of woven fabrics of artificial silk or imitation horsehair. The goods were returned for duty as manufactures of silk and cotton, yarn dyed, not weighted, and containing more than 45 per cent. in weight of silk. Assessment was made as woven silk fabrics, by similitude, at the appropriate rate under the provisions of Paragraph 387. The importers relied on the claim that the goods were properly dutiable by similitude as cotton cloth under Paragraph 307 or 266. The board decided that the correct classification was under Paragraph 308.

Veit, Son & Co. failed in a protest dealing with hat trimmings of straw. They were returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 403, act of 1909, as manufactures of straw. The claim for lower duty was held to be without merit.

The board reduced the assessment made on printed and embossed cards imported at Boston by W. C. Blodgett & Co. Duty was taken at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 415, act of 1909, as embossed printed matter. The claim was for duty at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 416, as printed matter.

F. S. Maynard & Co. and the Arthur Courtin Company claimed free entry for shooks and barrels said to be of American production. The board held that as the importers failed to comply with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in such cases no relief could be granted.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

For Advertising Rates, Telephone Bryant 1000.

ADVERTISING IDEAS.
SINGER CO., Est. 1893, 705 B'way, N. Y.—Original Attractions, Novelties, Signs. Tel., 590 Stuyvesant.

ADVERTISING WINDOW ATTRACTIONS.
EINSON, 843 Broadway, New York.
Shoes, cards, signs, price tickets, mechanical devices.

ART PUBLISHERS.
TALLY CARDS, PLACE CARDS, XMAS CARDS.
Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W.36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

AUCTIONEERS.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, 589-541 BROADWAY
IS A BUYER OF LARGE PLANTS OF MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 488-492 B'way. Dry Goods Auctioneers.

Greenwald & Co., 15-17 Mercer. Tel. Spring 9093. ADVANCES MADE ON MDSE.

D. HARTMANN, 8 Greene St. Tel. 4299 Spring. Liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise.

BABY CAPS.
MAX MAYER, 565-567 BROADWAY.

BANKERS.
Manufacturers can secure additional working capital on the security of their Accounts Receivable. NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, 111 5th Av. Gramercy 37.

BATH ROBES.
HAMBURGER BROS., 142 W. 26th.
Popular-Priced Garments Our Specialty.

BEADS AND PEARLS.
FRIEDMAN & CO., 484 Broadway.
Large Assortment. Cheapest in the line.

BLOUSES, WAISTS AND DRESSES.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Belermeister Bros. Co., 18 East 18th St.

BRAIDS AND NOVELTIES.
H. P. VON NOSTITZ,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
26 East 20th St. Tel. 5618 Gramercy.

CARPETS, RUGS & LINOLEUMS.
AMERICAN RUG & CARPET CO.
House of Bargains. 195-197 Canal St.

CURTAIN POLES AND FIXTURES.
THE GOULD MERSEREAU CO.,
46 TO 56 W. 38TH ST., N. Y.

COAT SPECIALIST.
BERNARD LEVINE,
3 and 5 East 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS, (Ladies')
DURST & RUBIN, 40-46 WEST 26TH ST.
THE "GIANT HOUSE"
for popular priced coats and suits.

KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 W. 25th St. Popular Price Cloaks & Suits—Stock on hand.

CRAPES.
COURTAULDS, LIMITED.
English Dress Goods & Mourning Crapes.
AMERICAN SELLING OFFICES,
354 FOURTH AV., N. Y. C.

DUPLICATORS.
150 COPIES FROM ONE IMPRESSION.
Schaplograph, 228 W. B'way. Tel. 604 Franklin.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
Henry E. Frankenberg Co., 215 4th Av.

FAC-SIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS.
National Publicity Service, 25d St.
Send for Price List. Gramercy 2777.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
M. NEUBURGER & CO., 305 Canal St.
A new drive for a Special Sale daily.

FILING CABINETS (METAL.)
The General Fireproofing Co.,
advertising 1000 Broadway. Phone 2783 Franklin.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
215-217-219 BROADWAY.
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 18 Burgerwiese.

FRAMES AND OIL PAINTINGS.
JOHN DRESCHER, 296 Broadway.
Repr. Illinois Co. & Ohio Moulding Co.

GARTERS AND HOSE SUPPORTERS.
Arthur H. Frankenstein Co., 516 Broadway.
Ladies' Foster and Men's Congress Garters.

COATS, Exclusively.
H. GOLDWATER & CO.,
SALESROOM, 817 BROADWAY.

HANDKERCHIEFS & EMBROIDERIES.
A. & L. METZGER, 22 W. 19TH ST.
Complete line of the latest designs.

HATS AND CAPS.
E. J. LYON GAIL HAT CO., 1,178 Broadway.
Fine Felt, Straw, and Panama Hats.

HOSIERY.
B. H. Fred'k Victor & Achelis, 26-22 West 17th St.
Best Hose. All Qualities. Schmied & Rowe, Mgrs.

HOUSE DRESSES & KIMONOS.
HAMBURGER BROS., 142 W. 26th.
Always Prompt in Deliveries.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
SIGELSTEIN CO. 809 B'WAY.
WHITE DRESSES ONLY.

LACE CURTAINS.
SCHEUER BROS., 447 Broadway.
Special Inducements in curtains and yard goods.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM LACE WORKS,
17 WEST 17TH ST.

VOILE FLOUNCINGS.
Fred Hacker & Co., M'f'rs, 15 West 17th.

Goldstein, Davidson & Sondheimer,
260 and 266 Fourth Ave.
Eagle Swiss Embroidery Works. Large stock of Domestic Embroideries on hand. Spring, cor. Greene. Tel. 7428 Spring.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES & NECKWEAR.
ZURCHER & SEILER,
242 4TH AVE., COR. 20TH ST.

LADIES' SOLIDSILK KNITTED SASHES and Girdles. Extreme novelties only.
LOUIS AUERBACH, SOLIDSILK SCARVES.
846 BROADWAY.

LADIES' UNDERMUSLINS.
ROSENSTOCK & COHN, INC.,
12-14-16 East 22d St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.
SYDNEY M. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
"Blackstone," 12 East 23d St.

LINENS.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO., 54 Worth St.
Most attractive offerings under new tariff.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
REIS UNDERWEAR.
Robert Reis & Co., B'dway, cor. 19th St.

MAILING TUBES and ROLL WRAPPERS
WARE CO., 60-62 Lispenard St.
Postage Saving Tubes and Wrappers.

MANUFACTURERS' SEWING MACHINES
UNION SPECIAL MACHINE CO.,
63-69 BLEECKER ST., N. Y. C.

MISSES' & LADIES' DRESSES.
LEVY & JULIUS,
115-117-119-121-123-125 W. 30th St.

MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES.
Jacob Holtzman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large Stock always on hand.

THE WINDSOR COSTUME CO.,
19 WEST 36TH ST.

MISSES', WOMEN'S, JUNIOR DRESSES.
DETROIT PRINCESS MFG. CO., W. Moore, Pres., Mfrs. of Children's, Misses', Juniors' and Women's Dresses—the complete line. 209 5th Av., Room 522. Tel. Gramercy 688.

MISSES' AND JUNIOR COATS AND SUITS
MILLAR, MANDEL & CO.,
Featuring Stouts. 127 W. 26th St.

MOTORS, ETC.
Electric Motors for all purposes.
Reliable Electric Motor Co., 165 Grand St., N. Y.

MUSLIN, FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR.
BIRKENFELD, STRAUSS & CO.,
Largest in the World. 31 W. 27th St.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
MADE BY THE MILE
SOLD BY THE FOOT.
MOUNT & ROBERTSON, 49 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE BROAD 1957.

PACKING BOXES.
109 Reade St. P. RYAN. 359 West.
Bought and Sold. Tel. 500 Worth.

PAPER BOXES & DRINKING CUPS.
THE MERCHANTS BOX & PAPER CO.
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.
SANITARY PAPER DRINKING CUPS.
47 W. 34th St. Tel. 6350 Greely.

PHOTOGRAPHERS (Commercial.)
STADLER PHOTOGRAPHING CO.,
67 Irving Place. Tel. Gramercy 1746.

PILE FABRICS.
UNBORN LAMB, BROADTAILS, PERSIANAS.
LOUIS HAMMER, INC., 11 W. 17TH ST.

POST CARDS—POST CARDS
Of every description. A 10-million stock to choose from. 75 cents per 1,000 up. Free racks. Local view cards printed to order.
McGown-Silsbee Co., 128 Park Row. 2357 Worth.

PRINTING—ADVERTISING.
TAGGART-KENDALL, INC.
241 West 37th St. Greeley 6267.

PASSEMENTERIE & EMB. TRIMMINGS.
CHARLES PROSNITZ. 35 & 37 W. 31st.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
FREEDGOOD & SWEETGALL,
JOBBERS' PRICES. 47 W. 16TH ST.

RETAIN-O HATS PATENTED.
FOR VEILING & MILLINERY DEPTS.
J. Rostenberg, Patentee & Maker. 656 Broadway.

RIBBONS Exclusively.
WERTHEIMER BROTHERS,
19-25 EAST 24TH ST.

SALESMEN'S SAMPLE ROLLS.
For every purpose. 6870 Barclay.
A. SPRINGER, 106 Chambers St.

SIGNS.
H. H. UPHAM & CO., 508 West Broadway.
Established over 50 years. Tel. 129 Spring.

SILK PETTICOATS.
Newest Designs. Dependable Quality.
LOUIS MAYERS CO., 15-17 W. 26TH ST.

SILKS.
S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON, INC.,
SILK BARGAIN HOUSE,
33 East 27th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1889.

SILKS AND RIBBONS.
CHAS. SCHOOLHOUSE & SON,
242 AND 250 FOURTH AVE.

RALPH WILSON,
32 East 33D ST.

SUSPENDERS & BELTS.
MAKEGOOD MFG. Co., 26 Walker, Cor. Church.
Our Holiday Goods are worthy of your inspection.

TAGS, LABELS, PIN TICKETS
Salisbury Mfg. Co., 817 B'way, 1,658 Stuy.
Metal Edge Tags and Cards a Specialty

TOYS & SOUVENIRS.
HABER BROS., 369 Broadway.
CARNIVAL AND PREMIUM GOODS.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes, repaired, sold. $10 to $65.
EAGLE CO., 23 Duane St. & 147 E. 25d.

UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.
ARTHUR W WARE & CO.,
41 and 43 EAST 20TH ST.

VELVETS.
Garments made from our Artificial Furs have all the advantages of real furs *without* being oppressively *heavy*.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., INC.,
Phone 8390 Mad. Sq. 295 Fourth Av., N. Y.

VEILINGS, CHIFFONS, AND NETTINGS.
Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, 4 W. 16th St.
Write for goods on approval or samples.

WAISTS, UNDERMUSLINS, LINGERIE.
OSCAR D. ROSE & CO.,
151 West 30th St.

BALCON FRENCH WAIST.
Modish Materials. 32 West 27th St.

WASH SUITS, BLOUSES, SHIRTS.
COMPLETE LINES FOR BOYS.
Klinger & Bach, 737 Broadway.

WATCHES.
Ingersoll and Ingersoll-Trenton Watches.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 Fourth Ave.

WINDOW SHADES AND AWNINGS.
F. J. KLOES, 243 Canal St., at Centre.
Sphinx Noiseless Window Awnings our specialty

WOVEN LABELS.
E. H. KLUGE WEAVING CO.,
53-59 W 24TH ST. Tel. Bryant 1807.

AUCTION SALES

Furniture—Rugs—Art.

THIS WEEK
AT
CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
5 WEST 44th ST.
(adjoining the Fifth Av. Bank).
Thursday, Friday & Saturday, Oct. 30th, 31st & Nov. 1st, at 2:30 P. M.
Dresden, Sevres, and Oriental Porcelains, Japanese Color Prints, Proof Etchings and Engravings, Sterling Silver Wares, etc.
also
MODERN FURNITURE
Of Italian, French & English Craftsmanship, reproducing the artistic designs of by-gone periods and now so much the vogue.
The above consignments from private families have been received here for ABSOLUTE SALE.
The Sale will be conducted by
Mr. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Merchandise.
David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Monday, October 27, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
$35,000 Stock Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel
Consisting of
2,500 LADIES' LONG COATS,
In Caracul, Plush, Chinchillas, etc.
5,000 CHILDREN'S COATS
In Chinchilla, Velvet, Fancies, etc.
1,000 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
2,500 DOZEN SHIRT WAISTS,
In values up to $48.00 per dozen.
Extensive Lines of
LADIES' SKIRTS, PETTICOATS,
Dresses, Kimonos, Underwear, etc.
Also a Special Offering of
300 LADIES' SAMPLE COATS,
In values up to $30.00 each.
And a Large Line of
Ladies' Fancy Furs,
Fur Coats.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Bulletin of Sales This Week:
To-day, Monday, Oct. 27—10:30 A. M.
$35,000 Stock Ladies', Misses' & Children's
WEARING APPAREL.
To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 28—10:30 A. M.
DRY GOODS,
Retail Stock Men's and Ladies'
FURNISHINGS.
Wednesday, Oct. 29—10:30 A. M.
Men's, Youths' and Children's
CLOTHING.
Thursday, Oct. 30—10:30 A. M.
Salvage Stock 2,000 Dozen
Ladies' Petticoats,
In Silks, Heatherbloems, Sateen, Etc.,
Friday, Oct. 31—10:30 A. M.
1,200 Lots
General Merchandise.

Special Auction Sale
By Order of
The American Woolen Co.
1464 PIECES
Fine Chinchillas, Cloakings, Coatings, Overcoatings, Serges, Worsteds, Suitings and this season's goods from all departments.
Tuesday & Wednesday, Oct. 28 & 29
at 10 o'clock each day.
BURLING & DALE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. & 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

MICHAEL M. WEISZ, Auctioneer.
Sells To-day, Monday, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 5 Lispenard St., near West Broadway,
500 Yards Imported
Merchant Tailoring Woolens,
300 Pairs Trousers. At 11:30 A. M. a Very Fine Retail Stock
Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings.
At 2 P. M. Fixtures.
Silent Salesman, Counter and Outside Showcases, Counters, Oxidized Window Fixtures, etc.

TAKE NOTICE that the property assets and effects of the estate of the late William P. King, in the Eagle Hotel, located at 39 Cooper Square, New York City, consisting of lease of the said property, furnishings of the hotel, stock on hand, and good will, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, October 29th, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at 39 Cooper Square, New York City.

HELEN KING,
Administratrix, C. T. A.,
39 Cooper Square, New York City.
October 25, 1913.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of THERESA STEINMANN, Bankrupt.—No. 18,706.

To the creditors of Theresa Steinmann of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1913, the said Theresa Steinmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, October 22d, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of JOSEPH KOPALD, Bankrupt.—No. 18,615.

To the creditors of Joseph Kopald of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph Kopald was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Bankers

Members of the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Investment Securities

List of current offerings on application

Commission orders executed in all the principal markets

Deposits received and interest allowed on balances subject to draft at sight

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

IDLE MONEY AND IDLE MEN

Just as you work for your money, so should you make your money work for you. Idle money, like idle men, adds nothing to individual wealth. Unfortunately, there are often good reasons for men to be idle, but there is no good excuse for idle money. The great field of investment always offers money steady employment. At this particular time the opportunities to obtain safe and profitable investments are unusually good, and if you would like to know of some, ask us to send you Special Circular No. 1176 describing Canadian and American municipal bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

Yield—Cost—Safety Prospects

Every one of these features of sound bonds is today at practically the greatest advantage to the investor.

We have on hand a variety of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility bonds, yielding from 4¼% to 6%. Selections adapted to the needs of trustees, institutions and individual investors, sent upon request for Circular AG-16.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

The Income Tax

Probably the income on over 75% of bond issues is exempt from taxation under the new Income Tax Law; there is uncertainty regarding 15%; and undoubtedly the income from less than 10% of bond issues is taxable under the new Income Tax Law.

Correspondence solicited.

F. J. LISMAN & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building | Chicago 108 So. La Salle St. | Boston 50 Congress Street | 39 Pearl Street

Do you appreciate that at present prices a yield of

6.15%

can be obtained from a combination of three investments we are offering, two of which are

First Mortgage Bonds

Information on request

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit

BLAIR & CO

24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Comestic and Foreign Bankers

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

6% Income Ample Security Tax Exempt in N. Y.

These desirable features are included in a 1st Mortgage Public Utility Bond we are offering.

Particulars on application.

Ashley & Company
111 Broadway, New York

Henry Clews & Co.

BANKERS
11, 13, 15, 17, AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms.
Banking accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
issued, available the world over.

Ironwood & Bess. Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1936
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 5s, 6s
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Deb. 5s, 1932
Chicago Utility Co. 5s

J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6440 Broad.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While the majority of stocks which were dealt in last week closed Saturday with slight gains over their final prices at the end of the preceding week, the period was a most unsatisfactory one, as seen from the brokers' standpoint. After a long period of liquidation had carried quotations down to a level that in many cases was lower than had been touched in the previous nine months of this year, and when conditions seemed to point very strongly to an improved technical position upon which it would be an easy matter to build a fresh market, an unexpected burst of activity, which established the biggest Stock Exchange day in six weeks, carried prices up with great rapidity on Tuesday. While decrying the suddenness of the advance, many persons in the financial district took it as a clear indication of a long delayed recovery from the quiet depression which had existed. There was more bullishness on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at the striking of the closing gong on Tuesday than there had been on any day since June 12. To such a market the balance of the week supplied a sorry ante-climax; prices did not give ground rapidly, but the movement was irregularly downward and trading was reduced to its former narrow confines. Most stocks held a part of their gains; at the end of the week Copper was up 2¼, American Can up 1⅝, American Locomotive up 1¼, American Tobacco up 13, Missouri Pacific up 1, New York Central up 1¼, Rock Island common up 2⅛, and the preferred 4¼; Union Pacific up 2⅜, and Steel up 2⅝. Prominent on the other side were American Woolen preferred, off 3¾; Illinois Central off 1; New Haven, off 3⅜, and Pennsylvania, off 1.

Stocks have been marking time pending a readjustment of the business situation, which will allow the railroads and industrial corporations to resume their old momentum. The poverty of the railroads has been so thoroughly advertised in connection with the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission two years ago to allow a proposed increase in rates to go into effect, while persistent efforts on the part of labor organizations are being made to secure full crew laws, shorter hours and higher wages, that it is not to be wondered at that a very large share of the public which ordinarily invests in railroad issues has held aloof until conditions are brighter for the maintenance of moderate sized dividends. A considerable portion of the railroad operations in this country have been and are now being carried on under the existing rates and wages at a profit that is entirely satisfactory to the managements, but a larger proportion has seen the margin of surplus over fixed interest charges seriously reduced, and too much of the mileage is not being operated on a basis that allows of any return whatsoever upon the share capital represented in the investment. If there were some way by which rates could be advanced on those lines which are unable to make a fair profit, without applying to the more prosperous roads, the problem would be simple, but in past years evidence of the need of roads like the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island for higher rates has been counterbalanced in the commission's mind by the indisputable fact of big returns on roads like the Lackawanna. Holders of industrial stocks and bonds have been given cause for worry in the enactment of a new tariff law and in the prosecution of Federal suits, such as, for instance, the dissolution case now being fought by the Steel Corporation. These are only a few instances of the elements of uncertainty which have been introduced into the investment situation and which have made it increasingly hard for corporations to borrow money. They are problems which are essentially slow of solution, and a moderate share of the public's attention would seem to be all that the Stock Exchanges can hope for in the meantime.

The desired impetus, it is easily conceived, might result from a grant by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the pending application for a small increase in freight rates on the Eastern roads. How closely any indications of what the commission's attitude may be are watched was shown by the sudden shifting in sentiment last Tuesday, following what appeared to be an unimportant concession by the commission to the railroads operating between Missouri River points. With the assent of representative shippers in that territory, several carriers were allowed to put into effect small changes in their freight tariffs which will not add more than $100,000 in the course of a year to the combined earnings of the carriers concerned. Yet the significance of a more lenient attitude by the regulating body appeared to be seized upon by investors as a good omen of the outcome of the much more important case soon to come up, and prices were sharply advanced. It is probably true that shippers the country over are less strongly opposed to a moderate increase in rates now than they were in 1910. At the hearing last week on the Boston & Maine's needs it was stated by Commissioner Prouty that there seemed to be a disposition in New England to concede the Boston & Maine the privilege of advancing certain rates if assurances were given that the added revenue so obtained would be properly expended on improvements.

There is little question but that the discussion of the new currency plan has exercised a very potent effect on restraining business activity. It has long been known to business men with no special knowledge of banking that our present system is entirely inadequate and must be succeeded by a more stable arrangement. The discussion might have been carried forward, disturbing business, but for the antagonism stirred up among a large share of the bankers by unfortunate misunderstandings between the Administration on one hand and leading bankers on the other. It now looks as though the main cause of the friction, the decline in the market price of the Government 2 per cent. bonds, following the intimation that many national banks would not join a new currency system if carried out on the lines early laid down, was entirely unnecessary. The Senate committee has practically committed itself to recognizing some of the bankers' objections, so that when the law is finally enacted it is doubtful if any of the national banks will find it advisable to surrender their charters. This changed feeling is well illustrated by an advance in the 2s, which are now quoted 97½ bid, 98 asked, whereas a few weeks ago they sold at 94½.

The bond market is firm, but there is as yet no evidence of a fall in the interest rates which investors demand, and until such a change occurs, or, failing that, until it becomes reasonably certain that the day of cheap money is past, most of the large borrowers of capital will hold aloof from financing any but current needs. Good bonds yielding 5 per cent. or better are quickly placed, but the demand is not broad enough to encourage the issuance of new obligations by companies with anything but the highest credit. The $30,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds issued by the Interborough Rapid Transit have been well received, but the New Haven's $67,000,000 of 6 per cent. convertibles, most of which are expected to go to stockholders, have declined upward of 3 points. The passage of the income tax has proved a decided boon to municipal issues.

There is general agreement among authorities that the business situation is sound and that there is no reason to look for any pronounced depression in the coming year. But at the same time there is observable a lack of enthusiasm which the heads of industrial corporations have been in the habit of displaying in the past. The past week brought expressions of opinion on the business situation outlook from a number of men whose word carries weight. Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation, in an interview in Chicago, was quoted as saying that the railroads are not buying up to their needs because of inability to get money to pay for new equipment and construction on any considerable scale. In his prepared address a day later Judge Gary refrained from uttering any sentiment which might be construed unfavorably and gave the impression that he considered conditions favorable to a great period of prosperity if the artificial obstacles could be brushed aside. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who is proverbially optimistic, came back from Europe with rather a long face and expressed fears that the tariff had seriously hurt the steel business. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison at Topeka, President Ripley expressed gloomy views on the future of railroads while the present basis of rates and costs shall remain in force. Mr. Ripley said that it was impossible for the railroads to borrow money for legitimate needs except at prohibitive cost. President W. C. Brown of the New York Central said that while there is a perceptible recession in business, adjustment to the changed duties under the new tariff and to the new currency bill, when it is made a law, will speedily be made. He thinks general conditions favorable to a continuance of prosperous times. John Claflin finds business surprisingly good, referring particularly to dry goods. President Elliott of the New Haven, who, perhaps, has better reason to feel discouraged than other railroad men, told the New Haven stockholders that conditions promise to become much better than they are now.

The foreign trade figures for September show great expansion in both imports and exports over the corresponding month of last year. Merchandise exports were well above those for September of 1912, while in imports there was a gain that would have been surprising but for the special situation brought about by the new Tariff law. The net result of the country's foreign trade in September was a balance of nearly $50,000,000 on the side of exports.

The indications now are that many unfavorable developments have been discounted and that business, outside of the steel trade, is likely to show improvement from now on. The period of tight money appears to have been about passed and borrowing for mercantile needs will be more easily arranged.

BERLIN AWAITS EASY MONEY.

Cut Discount Rate Soon—Cheaper Fuel Outlook Braces Industrials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct 26.—The market closed weak yesterday with realization sales a conspicuous feature.

The financial world's interest during the week concentrated chiefly on the prospect of cheaper money, which is believed to be imminent. The banks are well provided with funds. The Imperial Bank Directorate will meet to-morrow for the purpose of arranging a reduction in the discount rate of ½ per cent. effective Nov. 1.

The hopeful outlook for industrials is seen in the forthcoming reduction in the price of coke and coal, though it may not take place until the Spring of 1914. Steel and iron trade leaders say that conditions will remain depressed until fuel is cheaper for construction.

The iron syndicate dissolved last week. Industrials temporarily rose in consequence. Electric stocks were in demand at advancing prices owing to the favorable state of trade. Chemical issues likewise, for similar reasons. Shipping stocks were strong on the renewed report of Herr Ballin had arranged for an early truce between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines.

LONDON PRICES GO OFF.

Home Railways Suffer from Fear of Nationalization.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The stock markets have been irregular. Early in the week they were strong, but, unfortunately, the strength was largely based upon the quick recovery of Americans, which proved a broken reed. Later, when Wall Street sent lower quotations, a reaction occurred, which affected nearly all sections.

In gilt-edged stocks there was further evidence of investment buying, but apprehensions as to the influence of Lloyd George's land campaign had an adverse effect. Another unsettling factor developed at the week-end through the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations of the railways with the State. Fears about the possible nationalization of the railways immediately led to anxious sales by misinformed operators.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN PARIS.

Poor Business, However, Keeps French Investors Timid.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Bourse was dull, gloomy, and irregular all the week, but closed with a fairer outlook, although the buying was almost entirely professional, the public remaining shy. This is assigned to the poor state of business, despite the better political outlook.

The buying movement in Wall Street gave the bears a shock and was partly responsible for a renewal of activity, although the relapse in New York, together with Charles M. Schwab's pessimism concerning the falling off in iron and steel, adversely influenced Rios, which, on account of the strength of copper, had been a leading feature, the market advancing 16 points and then falling 20. However, they were normal at the end of the week.

French rentes, which had been a weak feature, hardened at the close.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£1,010,000
Notes reserved increased	913,000
Notes in circulation decreased	171,000
Public deposits increased	611,000
Other deposits decreased	440,000
Government securities decreased	1,000,000
Other securities increased	156,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,826,328	£37,586,372	£37,430,543
Reserve	26,601,000	27,501,122	27,211,293
Notes res'ved	24,910,000	25,907,615	26,072,265
Res. to liab.	50⅝%	59½%	50⅝%
Circulation	28,674,000	28,555,250	28,669,250
Public dep.	5,952,000	11,362,565	7,287,758
Other dep.	41,321,000	44,129,270	44,232,154
Gov. secur's.	13,488,000	13,037,909	14,096,084
Other secur's	24,929,000	32,725,986	27,905,256

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£36,826,328	£26,601,000	£24,929,000
1912	37,586,372	27,501,122	32,725,986
1911	37,430,543	27,211,293	27,905,256
1910	31,318,335	22,017,700	28,443,521
1909	32,909,882	22,322,507	25,481,271
1908	36,638,088	26,194,798	26,108,871
1907	34,773,514	24,018,290	26,784,940

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	56¼	1907	47¼
1912	49½	1906	36⅝
1911	52¾	1905	40⅛
1910	46⅛	1904	53⅞
1909	47⅞	1903	45⅝
1908	51¾	1902	48¾

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	3,796,000
Silver holdings increased	3,088,000
Notes in circulation decreased	110,460,000
General deposits increased	70,925,000
Bills discounted increased	25,150,000
Treasury deposits increased	70,900,000
Advances decreased	9,200,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,467,497,000	3,232,050,000	3,140,225,000
Silver	836,779,000	756,975,000	791,600,000
Circ'n	5,670,180,000	5,388,079,185	5,331,097,880
Gen. dep.	533,146,000	748,977,787	551,110,076
Bills ds.	1,485,904,000	1,593,612,329	1,470,957,467
Tr. dep.	838,010,000	815,479,805	858,820,158
Adv.	725,725,000	690,027,823	663,545,683

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,338,100,000	840,650,000	5,281,395,040
1909	3,625,075,000	898,525,000	5,128,387,410
1908	3,281,936,566	891,271,865	4,888,708,880
1907	2,785,013,095	939,288,181	4,827,972,465

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	23,755,000
Gold and silver increased	47,754,000
Notes in circulation decreased	105,886,000
Treasury bills increased	19,802,000
Deposits increased	48,677,000
Loans decreased	20,170,000
Discounts decreased	82,927,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gold and silver:	1,512,067,000	1,198,040,000	1,052,560,000
Loans and discounts:	1,026,381,000	1,501,820,000	1,436,120,000
Circulation:	2,065,300,000	1,850,840,000	1,915,300,000

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Oct. 25, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,200	A.-Am. Oil	22½	20¾	22	+ ¾
6,300	B.-Am. Tob.	25⅜	24½	25¼	+ ½
2,900	B.-A. T., new	26¼	25	25⅞	+ ¼
480	Con. R. Tire	35½	34	34	+ 2
10	Con. R. T. pf.	93	93	93	..
10	Houston Oil	14	14	14	— 3
1,300	M. of Am., new	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ¾
9,000	*Maya Oil	27	24½	24½	— ½
1,500	Moab Oil Co.	25	25	25	..
200	N. Y. Trans.	4	4	4	— 1
2,750	Pueb. S. & R 3	1-16	2¾	3	+ ⅛
190	R. & H. Corp.	125	108	112	..
204	S. Oil of N. J.	380	375	377	+ 1
100	T. Prod. pf.	87½	87½	87½	— ½
12,800	U. C. S., w. i.	94½	88¼	92¼	+ 4¼
135	U. S. L. & H., new	5	4¼	4¼	— ¾
6	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	30	30	30	—10
800	Willys Over'd.	64	63	64	— 1

RAILROAD.

300	Man. Tran	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	..

MINING.

5,000	*Ariz. Belm't	16	14½	14½	+ 1
200	Barnes-K. D.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4,000	*Beaver Con.	32	28	31	+ 2
10,300	*Big Four	20	18	19	— 1
4,000	Braden Cop.	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
500	Brit. Col. C.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2,811	Buffalo Mines	2 3-16	1⅞	2⅛	..
500	*Butte & Lon.	35	35	35	..
22,000	Can. G. Sil.	19	16	18	+ ½
30,750	Caribou Colo'l.	59	55	58	+ 3
7,200	*C. O. D. Con.	4	3	4	+ 1
1,450	Con. Cop. M.	3	2 15-16	3	..
1,000	*Dia.B. Butte	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5,800	*Ely Con.	6	5	5	+ ⅛
1,050	First N. Cop.	3½	2 15-16	3⅛	+ ⅛
5,300	Gold H. Con.	⅛	3-16	⅛	..
2,580	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅜	1 7-16	+1-16
33,600	*G. C. M.& S.	7	5	6	+ 1½
500	*Jumbo Ext.	9	9	9	— 1
1,500	Kerr Lake	4	3⅞	3 15-16	+1-16
12,850	La R. Com.	2 1-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—3-16
800	M. V., new	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
650	McK.-Dar.	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅜	—1-16
100	M.Co.of A.new	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6,400	*Nevada Hills	75	71	71	— 4
200	*N.Utah Bing.	40	40	40	..
200	Nipis. Mines	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
100	N. Y. & Tex. Devel	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
100	Ohio Cop.	½	½	½	..
3,470	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
37,450	*Tonop. Merg.	62	55	57	..
1,800	Tonop. Ext.	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	+ ⅛
500	Ton. M. of N.	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝	..
5,700	Tularosa	11-16	9-16	9-16	—3-16
900	Tri-Fullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
700	Tuolumne C.	¾	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
5,000	*Victor Tonop.	29	26	28	+ 7
500	West E. Con.	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝	..
13,300	*West E. Ex.	6	4	6	..
2,200	*Wettl. Sil. M.	8	8	8	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$43,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96½	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
19,000	N. Y. City 4½, 1960	97⅜	97 13-16	97 13-16	— 5-16
4,500	N. Y. City 4½, 1962	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅜
20,000	St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	103⅜	103	103	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Oct. 20	3½@3½	3½	4½@4¾	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Oct. 21	3 @3½	3½	4½@4¾	5 @5¼	4½@5
Oct. 22	3 @3¼	3¼	4½@4¾	4¾@5¼	4½@5
Oct. 23	3	3	4½@4¾	5	4½@5
Oct. 24	3	3	4½@4¾	4¾@5	4¾@5¼
Oct. 25	3	3	4½@4¾	4¾@5	4¾@5¼

Week's Range.—On call, 2¾@3½; renewal rate, 3¼; 60 days, 4½@4¾; 90 days, 4¾@5¼; six months, 4¾@5¼.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4@6¼; renewal rate, 5; 60 days, 5¾@6; 90 days, 5¾@6; six months, 5½@5¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2¾@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¾@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@7½; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6; ninety days, 2½@6; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Oct. 20	4½	4⅝@4 15-16	4½	3½
Oct. 21	4½	4 15-16	4½	3½
Oct. 22	4½	4 15-16	4½	3½
Oct. 23	4 11-16@4½	4⅝@4 15-16	4½	3½
Oct. 24	4½	4⅝@4 15-16	4½	3¾
Oct. 25	4½	4⅝@4 15-16	4½	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	6	Sep. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	6	Oct. 11, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Oct. 20	$4.8545	$4.8530	$4.8545	$4.8605
Oct. 21	4.8560	4.8550	4.8550	4.8590
Oct. 22	4.8540	4.8530	4.8535	4.81 4.8580
Oct. 23	4.8540	4.8530	4.8535	4.8605 4.8580
Oct. 24	4.8535	4.8525	4.8525	4.8080 4.8570
Oct. 25	4.8515	4.8510	4.8515	4.8080 4.8570

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8560; sixty days, $4.8080@$4.8120; cable, $4.8570@$4.8590.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8570@$4.8615; sixty days, $4.8130@$4.8190; cable, $4.8630@$4.8675.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8580@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8130@$4.[illegible]; cable, $4.8535@$4.[illegible]20.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 20	Par	*15c	†15c	*20c
Oct. 21	Par	*15c	†15c	*35c
Oct. 22	Par	*15c	†20c	*35c
Oct. 23	Par	*25c	†15c	*35c
Oct. 24	Par	*25c	†10c	*30c
Oct. 25	Par	*20c	†10c	*35c

*Discount. †Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Oct. 20	5.95	18.00
Oct. 21	5.90	18.00
Oct. 22	5.85	18.00
Oct. 23	5.85	18.00
Oct. 24	5.85	18.00
Oct. 25	5.85	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Oct. 20	77 9	76 4½	28 5-16
Oct. 21	77 9	76 4½	28¼
Oct. 22	77 9	76 4½	28 3-16
Oct. 23	77 9	76 4½	27 13-16
Oct. 24	77 9	76 4½	27⅝
Oct. 25	77 9	76 4½	27⅝

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French. Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk 4s.
Oct. 20	72½	87f 27½c	74	89	86
Oct. 21	72 9-16	87f 12½c	74	89	86
Oct. 22	72 11-16	87f 30c	74	89	86
Oct. 23	72 9-16	87f 17½c	74	89	86
Oct. 24	72½	87f 47½c	74	89	86
Oct. 25	72½	87f 87½c	74	89	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. C. O.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Oct. 20	25 28	20 47
Oct. 21	25 28½	20 47½
Oct. 22	25 28½	20 47½
Oct. 23	25 28½	20 47½
Oct. 24	25 29	20 48
Oct. 25	25 29	20 48

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	93¼	92⅜	95⅜	95⅝
Oct. 21	93⅜	92⅞	..	..
Oct. 22	93½	92⅝	..	..
Oct. 23	93⅜	92⅞	96⅜	95⅜
Oct. 24	94⅛	93½	..	..
Oct. 25	93⅝	93⅜	..	..
Week's range	94⅛	92⅝	96⅜	95⅜

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	83¾	82⅝	88⅝	87⅝
Oct. 21	83⅞	83⅝	88⅞	88⅜
Oct. 22	84⅛	83¾	89	88¼
Oct. 23	84⅝	83⅝	89	88⅜
Oct. 24	84⅝	84	89¼	88¾
Oct. 25	84½	83¾	88⅞	88½
Week's range	84⅝	82⅜	89¼	87⅜

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	67¼	66½	69¼	68¾
Oct. 21	67⅞	67¼	69⅝	69¼
Oct. 22	68⅛	67¼	70¼	69¾
Oct. 23	68⅜	67⅞	70⅛	69⅝
Oct. 24	68⅞	68¼	70⅝	69⅞
Oct. 25	68⅝	68¼	70¼	69⅝
Week's range	68⅞	66½	70⅛	68¾

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	38¼	37⅝	41⅛	41¼
Oct. 21	38⅝	38¼	42⅜	41⅞
Oct. 22	39¼	38¾	42⅝	41⅞
Oct. 23	39⅜	38⅞	43⅜	42⅜
Oct. 24	39⅜	39⅛	43¼	42⅞
Oct. 25	39½	38⅞	43	42⅜
Week's range	39⅝	37⅝	43⅜	41¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	10.32	10.27	10.47	10.42
Oct. 21	10.40	10.35	10.52	10.47
Oct. 22	10.47	10.32	10.62	10.47
Oct. 23	10.50	10.42	10.67	10.60
Oct. 24	10.57	10.50	10.75	10.65
Oct. 25	10.65	10.60	10.80	10.75
Week's range	10.65	10.27	10.80	10.42

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	10.27	10.22	10.42	10.37
Oct. 21	10.32	10.30	10.47	10.42
Oct. 22	10.37	10.27	10.55	10.42
Oct. 23	10.42	10.37	10.57	10.50
Oct. 24	10.50	10.40	10.65	10.55
Oct. 25	10.57	10.50	10.70	10.65
Week's range	10.57	10.22	10.70	10.37

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	19.45	19.35	19.57	19.47
Oct. 21	19.47	19.40	19.62	19.50
Oct. 22	19.55	19.32	19.75	19.50
Oct. 23	19.65	19.50	19.80	19.67
Oct. 24	19.77	19.60	19.87	19.76
Oct. 25	19.90	19.77	19.97	19.87
Week's range	19.90	19.32	19.97	19.47

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Oct. 20	14.00	13.80	13.94	13.68
Oct. 21	14.05	13.87	13.85	13.66
Oct. 22	14.22	14.00	14.02	13.79
Oct. 23	14.22	14.07	14.05	13.84
Oct. 24	14.12	14.00	13.92	13.78
Oct. 25	14.24	14.00	14.07	13.80
Week's range	14.24	13.80	14.07	13.66

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 20	13.73	13.43	13.76	13.43
Oct. 21	13.66	13.45	13.66	13.48
Oct. 22	13.83	13.61	13.83	13.61
Oct. 23	13.80	13.63	13.81	13.64
Oct. 24	13.67	13.52	13.65	13.50
Oct. 25	13.76	13.52	13.75	13.50
Week's range	13.83	13.43	13.83	13.43

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Assoc. Mer. 1st

N.Y.N.H.&Hartford
RIGHTS
WILLIAM E. LAUER & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
74 Broadway, N.Y. Phone 4130 Rector

W.S.BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Common & Preferred
Joseph & Wiener
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 1080 Broad

FOR SALE
Am. Waterworks & Guar. Com. & Pfd.
WANTED
T. H. Symington Pfd.
K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8887 Rector.

Eau Claire Gas Lt. 5s 1925
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
of Baltimore Stock
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
115 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 1420

Central Hudson Gas & El. Pfd.
North. States Pow. Co. Stocks
Lamarche & Coady
'Phone 3669 Broad
25 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK

Wanted
MARCONI RIGHTS
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
37 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 6110

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York
Send for our "Bankers' Guide"

New York Realty Owners
Total Resources - $3,700,000
Capital & Surplus - $2,600,000
An Unbroken Dividend Record of 17 Years
5% . . 5 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $10)
6% . . 10 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $100)
7% 10 year Bond Shares
(IN MULTIPLES OF $200)
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

Empire Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $215,000,000

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31st earn from November 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City. 4½%

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Nov. 5th draw interest from Nov. 1st.
$100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y.
We are entering our 74th year.
Banking by mail to meet your convenience. Call or write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 25, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	94
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$74	$76
Do pf.($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$46	$48
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	S	Sep 1, 13	67	69
Do 6% cu.pf.	3,115,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	76	78
Do op. war.	1,404,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,700	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Artz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'el.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex3s '55.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s '36	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	115⅛
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Col. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,584,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. P. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15,13	72	72¼
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	101½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	87½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	100b
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	Sep 30, 13	25	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 30,13	75	77½
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	..
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102⅞	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts....	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J.C.H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,089	..	..	.....	22½	25½
Do pf.....	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do 1st l.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	87½
Do cv. 6s,'12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	78
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	90
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	91
K. G. & E. pf.	4,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & El. 1st 5s,'52	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	88b	91b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Montana Pr..	.....	½	Q	Oct 1, 13	40¼	41¼
Do pf.....	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	96	98
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,428,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	91b	94b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96½
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 6s,'20C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. U. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	21
N. Y. T. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	72	75
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	90
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 13	74	75
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98½
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	104	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52..	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19½	20½
Do pf.....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	73	75
Roch Ry&Ls& lax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	78
Rockld.L.&P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '30.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '30.....	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
ScotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '33..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
ScrantonEl.5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf.,($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons 3s	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co.cons., 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
nS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	..	Jun 2, 13	29½	33
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$31	$32
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do pf.	10,250,000	½	Q	Sep 2, 13	68	70
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79¼	79½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	95	96
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	89	89½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	81	81½
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 25, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	46	48
Do. pf.($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50½	52
Am. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,13	208	209
Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Am. Glue Co.!	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	99½	101½
Do pref....	1,000,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref....	2,093,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	75
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am St. Fy.6s	2,435,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	100½
Am. Typef'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	42	45
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	98
Am.Writ. Pa.!	3,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arll'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 6s....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	44	46
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	98	100
Bar. & Sm.C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	5	15
Do. pref....	1,250,000	..	..	Dec 1, 11	..	60
Bliss,E.W.Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	80	84
Do pref....	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	122	130
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115½	116
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 13	105	106
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	7¼
Do 6s.....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	148	155
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	148	155
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	89	92
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	129	130
Cen. Firewks	1,406,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pref....	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	24	30
Childs C....	3,399,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Do pref....	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Cluett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	62
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 13	97	100
Com'ling-Tabulating Rec.	10,437,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	33	35
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	74¾
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	90	95
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do pref....	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	84
D., L.&W. C.	6,530,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	265	275
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	86	92
Hav. Tob....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2½	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do pref....	8,000,000	3	..	Aug 1, 13	55½	57½
Int. Nickel...	8,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	114	116
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	101½	103½
K. C. Stky'ds	8,230,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	70	74
Do cv.5s,'20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	80	82
L. V. Coal Sales. ...	6,060,800	2½	Q	Oct 20, 13	205	210
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1922	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	4½	4¾
Merg. Lino...	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216¼	216¾
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '31.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	74	76
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94½	95½
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	10
Do pref....	2,750,000	..	..	.....	..	30
Proc. & Gam..	12,750,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	500	550
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	95	105
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	35	38
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	103
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,13	183	187
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	102½	104
Do 6s cum pf	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	109½	110¾
Saf. C.H.&L	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	203	205
Singer Mfg..	40,000,000	3	S	Jul 24, 13	215	216
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	74	76
Temple Tr 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	106
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	79
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	c1½	Q	Nov 10,13	62	64½
Do pref.	7,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	84	92

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
a—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.
*—Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	555	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	210	216
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Jun 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	190	200
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	630
Ch.-Ph. N'l..	2,225,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	2,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 13	285	295
Citiz. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	362	368
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Oct 1, 13	160	165
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 13	265	280
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	180
Corn Exch....	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	310	330
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av....	100,000	25c	Q	Oct 1, 13	4300	..
Fifth Nat...	250,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Oct 1, 13	1925	1950
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	174
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 13	375	410
Germania	200,000	$12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	625	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	285	300
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 13	500	510
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	178	186
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 13	325	335
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	315	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	230	240
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 12,13	222	226
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	175	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	148	153
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	325	350
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	185	195
Mutual	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	280	305
Nat. Reserve.	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	80	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 13	390	405
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 13	850	..
NY.Prod.Ex..	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	352	357
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 13	225	250
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	425	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	115	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 13	190	210
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	135	150
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	390	400
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	460	480
Yorkville ...	100,000	10	S	July 1, 13	560	580

a—Also 3% Q on First Security Co. payable same day.
b—Including 3% extra. c—Also an extra dividend of 150%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	165	175
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	285	289
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	180	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	325	..
Continental .	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	885	900
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	264	272
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	270	285
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	512
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
Germ'ia Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	195	200
Home Fire..	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	395	405

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 25

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED Oct. 25	1,797,785	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 25	$9,197,000
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 18	1,686,351	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 18	7,611,000
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912	3,489,512	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912	9,550,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	71,295,057	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	411,309,920
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	107,783,667	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	585,248,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 25, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan 29	125	Oct. 15	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	122	122	122	122	180⅛	- ⅛	122	125½	75
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	19⅜	Sep. 11	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	23	23¼	22⅛	23	..	+ ⅛	22¾	23	8,900
..	..	8	Oct. 1	5½	July 9	17,221,600	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	7⅞	..	..	6	8	.....
..	..	19¼	Sep. 23	12¼	June 10	14,168,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	16	.....
92¾	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	73½	76½	72⅝	73⅞	88⅛	+ 2½	73⅜	74	188,850
63⅝	54⅜	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 5	18,330,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	44	44⅞	43½	44⅞	57¼	— ⅝	89	93	10
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90½	Oct. 16	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	95	93	93	93	70¼	+ 1¾	23	23½	1,000
77	46¾	50½	Jan. 2	19⅝	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¾		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	21½	24	21½	23			67	75	.....
101¼	90	81	Mar. 6	70	Aug. 14	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	71	..	..	87¾	90	.....
107⅜	91½	96¾	Jan. 4	90	June 7	4,600,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	92	..	..	129	130	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	90⅜	93⅜	89¾	93⅛	42¼	+ 1½	31⅜	31½	72,200
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	89⅝	91½	89½	90½	122½	+ 1½	90	91	3,750
120¾	90¾	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,255,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	43¼	44⅞	42⅞	44½	59¾	+ 2½	44⅜	44⅝	2,550
65⅜	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	114	114	113½	113½	119⅝	..	112	114⅝	45
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	Jan. 2	30,000,000	.....	..	..	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	36	36	36	36	34½	..	36	37½	200
60¼	39¾	45¾	Jan. 4	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	63	66	63	66	79	— ¾	63	66	400
84⅜	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,533,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	63½	63¾	63	63	..	..	75	100	.....
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	..	..	..	75	..	..	84	86	10
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	85	85	85	85	..	..	100	102	3
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	102	102	102	102	..	..	100	102	3
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	23½	June 12	20,237,100	June 2, '13	2	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	37½	39½	37½	39½	58	+ 1½	37½	40	200
99½	85	98	May 6	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	92½	..	.....
220	166	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	117⅝	119½	117½	119½	..	— ½	118	119½	355
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	6¼	..	4	4⅜	200
54	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅛	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	19¼	30	..	20½	21½	1,000
30⅝	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	21	22½	21	21	20	— ¼	21	22	1,000
43¾	23¼	41⅛	Feb. 3	24½	June 10	34,235,503	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	28	29⅜	27¼	28	87	+ ½	27⅛	28½	1,800
140	100	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	..	27	28	.....
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	23¾	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	American Locomotive	100	29¾	31⅝	29¾	31	42¾	+ 1¾	30⅝	31½	1,500
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	American Locomotive pf.	100	95¾	98¾	95⅝	98¼	107½	+ 3½	98	100	680
71	66½	65¼	Apr. 1	55	July 11	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corporation	100	5⅝	6¼	5¾	6¼	14½	+ 1¼	5¼	6½	200
109	103	103	Feb. 25	102¼	Dec. 27	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	61¼	— 3½	42	43	200
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,858,900	May 2, '13	1½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	63¾	66	62½	63¾	83¼	+ 5	63⅜	63¾	12,600
91	69⅜	74⅜	Jan. 30	58¾	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	65⅞	66	62½	63⅜	..	..	98⅞	99⅛	1,295
109⅜	102¾	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	99⅞	100⅛	99	99	107½	..	81⅝	83¼	.....
89⅛	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	..	..	..	81½	..	..	156	165	.....
202¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	..	..	..	164	193¼	..	100	105	100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	100	100	100	100	104	..	26	27	.....
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	..	..	..	36	42⅞	..	20½	17½	200
153⅛	113½	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	107⅛	107½	107⅛	107½	124½	— ¼	103⅜	110	200
124	113½	118⅝	Jan. 28	110¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	114⅝	114¾	114¾	114¾	122	— ⅝	113	115	100
78	36	66¼	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	62	..	..	50¾	62	.....
140¾	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	119⅝	Oct. 14	344,598,800	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	121½	123	120½	123	143	+ ½	121¾	122¼	4,400
234½	211⅜	204¾	Jan. 20	200	June 6	40,230,000	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	225	233½	225	228½	278½	+13	235	238	2,650
106	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 11	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	102	102	102	102	..	..	101	102	48
166⅞	102⅜	108⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,687,400	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	..	Am Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	.....
102¾	57½	90	Jan. 2	45	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '15	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	20	23	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	23	.....
31	18	23½	Sep.	27½	Jan. 2	16,116,700	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77½	77¾	76½	76½	19⅝	+ 1¼	15	15¾	200
94⅜	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Writing Paper pf.	100	154⅞	155½	154⅜	155½	35	— ⅜	14	15¼	200
41⅜	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	12½	Oct. 22	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	49¼	49¼	45	47	43⅝	+ ⅝	35⅜	36	6,100
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	108,502,500	Oct. 1, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	35⅛	36½	34⅜	35¾	43⅝	+ ⅝	73	79	.....
117¾	103½	120	Jan. 2	74	Oct. 16	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	..	..	..	74	124	..	..	100	83
104½	99¾	103	Jan. 2	92	Oct. 22	4,491,400	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Asso Merchants 1st pf.	100	95	95	95	95	..	..	..	..	.....
47	41⅜	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	43⅜	44	..	..	..	.....
111⅜	102¼	106⅜	Jan. 6	96¾	Oct. 17	194,472,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	92¼	94⅜	92	93½	108	+ 1⅛	93⅜	93⅝	12,650
104¼	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 28	96	July 9	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98½	99½	98½	98⅝	101⅞	+ ¼	98	98¾	450
148½	130⅜	133⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,700	July 10, '13	3	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	113½	114⅝	113¾	114⅝	139½	+ ¼	114⅛	116	650
60¾	49	53½	Jan. 8	40	June 10	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	40	40	40	40	57	..	40	43	50
106¾	102⅜	105¾	June 6	100¼	June 10	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	105	107¼	+ ¼	103	105	.....
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	96⅜	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92⅞	94½	92⅞	93¼	106½	+ ¼	93⅛	93⅜	3,200
91	86¼	88	Jan. 3	77¼	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	80	80	87¼	..	79	81	450
27⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,989	Dec. 31, '07	12½	c	Batopilas Mining	100	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1½	— ⅛	1	1⅛	400
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,882,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	29⅝	31	29½	30	47	+ ⅝	30½	30⅝	1,800
80	56¼	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	70	70	70	70	76	+ ½	70	72	275
94½	76⅜	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	56,913,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86¼	87⅞	86¼	86⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛	86½	87⅜	3,810
149	137¼	137⅞	Jan. 27	120	Oct. 17	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	..	..	..	120	..	..	64½	71½	.....
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 18	6½	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Rv. Sec.Co	100	..	..	..	7⅛	9¾	..	103	113½	.....
110¼	105	116	Jan. 30	100½	June 6	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	108	..	..	26	27	.....
40¼	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	3½	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	.....
12½	4¾	5⅝	Feb. 12	3⅜	Oct. 22	14,512,200	July 1, '13	1½	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	17¼	18½	16	17	66¼	— 4	17	18¼	2,310
72¼	49¼	58½	Feb.	36	July 23	12,195,500	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	49¼	49¼	45	47	91⅜	— 4	46	50	1,450
63¾	54	66	Jan. 2	45	July 23	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	64	..	.....
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 12	58¼	May 13	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	Canadian Pacific	100	224¾	229⅞	223⅜	228	263	+ 2½	227½	227¾	70,850
283	226½	268¾	Jan. 2	208¼	July 9	199,998,200	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	220	226⅜	220	224¼	224¾	+ 3¼	224¼	224⅝	2,000
..	..	239	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	..	..	..	224¼	..	..	87¾	90	.....
101½	99⅞	103⅜	Feb.	95¼	Oct. 14	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	95⅞	100⅞	..	..	98	.....
..	..	87	Feb. 25	87	Jan. 3	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	.....
33¾	16½	30¼	Feb. 7	17	June 10	39,587,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	20¼	21½	20¼	21¼	32	+ 1¼	20⅜	21½	4,600
100¼	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	99⅝	..	90	93	53
895	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	Aug. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	315	305	..	305	320	.....
121¼	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	July 11	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	110	114	..	101	104	5,650
85½	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51⅜	July 11	62,785,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56½	58¼	56¼	58	81½	..	64⅞	47	5,650
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7¼	June 12	19,537,800	Nov. 15, '12	1	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	25	..	..	109	104	.....
40	25	23¾	Feb.	25⅞	Aug. 14	19,487,600	Jan. 15, '08	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	25	..	..	20½	40	.....
20¾	15⅝	17⅜	Jan.	10¼	June 4	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	11¾	12½	11¼	12½	19⅝	+ 1¼	12	12¾	700
39½	30¼	35	Jan.	9	23	41,809,000	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28	29	27½	29	37	+ 2¼	26	26½	1,400
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan.	9	98⅝	June 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	100	102⅜	99⅛	101⅞	109⅜	+ 1⅝	103	103	300
148	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131⅜	Sep. 18	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	134¾	135¾	132	135	127	+ 1	132	133	300
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	125¼	June 10	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	126½	127⅜	125⅞	127	139	+ ¼	126½	127½	2,175
198	188	188	Jan. 6	181	May 23	92,391,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	..	..	..	181	..	..	170	180	.....
..	..	55	Oct.	25	65	Oct. 25	74,877,300	Sep. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	100	65	65	65	65	..	..	52	133
144	126	125	Mar.	8	119¼	Aug. 25	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	120	..	..	118	125	.....
155	150	150½	Jan.	21	130¼	Oct. 17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	100	135	135	135	135	..	..	133	140	30
50⅜	25	47¾	Jan.	21	30⅜	June 10	4,296,800	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	40½	41⅜	39⅝	40	47	+ ⅝	40	40¼	17,100
62½	45¼	54	Jan.	21	34⅞	Aug. 29	47,756,500	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	36	54	..	35	46	.....
101½	55	94¾	Jan.	10	60	Oct. 16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1½	..	Cl., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	60	60	60	60	..	..	60	70	100
43¾	23¼	41⅛	Feb.	3	24½	June 10	34,235,503	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	28	29⅜	27¼	28	87	+ ½	27⅛	28½	1,800
140	100	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	.....	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	..	27	28	.....
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	23¾	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	27	..	..	27	28	.....
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	64	66	73½	64	66	.....
71	66½	65¼	Apr. 1	55	July 11	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	55	70	.....
109	103	103	Feb. 25	102¼	Dec. 27	16,218,000	July 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
149¼	135⅜	142¾	Jan.	9	129⅛	June 10	99,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	128⅝	129½	127⅜	129¼	143¼	+ 1	128⅜	130	1,510
22¼	10	17¼	Jan.	31	7⅜	June 10	40,777,900	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	9¼	9¾	..	9¾	10	3,100
89½	75	79¼	Jan.	31	61½	June 10	29,526,300	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	67½	67½	66½	66½	87¼	+ 1½	66	67½	200
80	70	77	Feb.	19	74	July 8	2,997,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	74	81¼	..	70	84	.....
98	92	90	Feb.	7	90	Feb. 7	7,837,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	.....
100¼	99¾	100¼	Jan.	18	94¼	July 8	37,828,400	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	..	..	..	98¾	..	..	95½	98⅝
175½	102	167	Jan.	8	147½	June 11	4,663,000	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	168	..	..	159	168	..	152	157	.....
597	530	497	Jan.	13	390	June 12	20,277,000	Oct. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	100	400½	400½	400½	400½	..	..	395	401	100
..	..	420	Feb.	4	380	Apr. 9	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub. rcts. 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	380	..	..	151	160	.....
24	18½	23¼	Jan.	9	13⅜	June 11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	21	+ 1¼	18	19	300
46¼	34¼	41	Jan.	10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	38	+ ⅝	29	32	110
100	100	90	June	11	90	June 11	350,000	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	85	..	.....
76⅜	61¼	80⅜	Feb.	4	67½	June 10	12,500,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	73¼	..	..	71	73	.....
56¼	20	21⅜	Jan.	2	9⅜	June 10	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	16⅞	19¼	16¼	18½	27	+ 2	18¼	18⅜	14,130
89½	75	79¼	Jan.	31	61⅛	June 10	20,526,300	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	5½	..	..	5	5½	.....
23	14	16¾	Jan.	2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	10	10	10	10	..	..	8	10½	200
100	92½	93	Apr.	24	93	Apr. 24	16,066,800	Oct. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	88	..	..	2	8	.....
39½	30	32½	Jan.	6	20¼	June 10	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	26⅞	28¼	26⅜	27¼	34⅜	+ ⅝	27¼	27⅜	19,675
57⅞	47½	43½	Jan.	30	33½	June 10	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	42	43½	41⅝	43	51	+ 2	43	43¾	2,550
48	38	41	Jan.	30	28¼	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	35	36¼	35	36¼	43½	+ 2¼	34	35	410
21¾	11¼	18	Jan.	22	12	July 11	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '10	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	14	14	14	14	20⅝	..	12	16	100
52¾	37⅛	44	Jan.	2	33	Mar. 15	10,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	38	38	38	38	46⅛	— ½	38¼	40	100
225	128	185¼	Apr.	23	175	Jan. 14	16,233,900	Sep. 1, '13	1¼	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	178	..	..	170	183	.....
115	106¼	109⅞	Jan.

SEARCHING THE SALE OF OLD MORSE SHIPS

While Ex-Banker's Sister Is Plaintiff, Morse Himself Directs the Fire of Attorneys.

WANT YALE AND HARVARD

And Receiver Appointed for Company That Sold Them, Alleged New Haven Railroad Subsidiary.

The Chancery Court of New Jersey, through a Commissioner siting in New York, is trying to find out the true inwardness of some of the transactions by which the steamers Yale and Harvard were taken out of the New York to Boston service and sent out to the Pacific Coast.

It is doing this for the benefit of Charles W. Morse, by whom they were originally operated. The suit was brought in the name of his sister, Miss Jennie R. Morse, but at the one hearing that has so far been held before Nicholas W. Bindseil, the Master in Chancery, Miss Morse was not present, but the ex-banker sat with her counsel and whispered suggestions into their ears.

Mr. Morse will be a witness in the case and so will Charles S. Mellen, who, as President of the New Haven Railroad, found the competition of the Morse steamers with his own water lines objectionable, and, according to allegations in the suit, took means to end it.

The Morses are interested as stockholders in the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, which was formed to take over the vessels after the first Maine corporation of the same name had gone into bankruptcy. There is another Maine corporation of the same name, which was organized to take over the freight boats and dock leases of the original company.

Besides the Morses, there are other stockholders who have seen their company stripped of its assets without any return to them, either in dividends or otherwise. The case is also being watched by holders of bonds and holders of ten-year notes, bearing no interest, which they accepted in payment of their claims as creditors.

One of the points that is clouded is the terms of the lease to the Pacific Navigation Company. The rental is apparently sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds, as payment has been made on both accounts. It is obviously not sufficient, however, to pay any dividends on the stock, and the holders of notes fear that there will be nothing for them when the notes mature in six or seven years. In the meantime they can do nothing, but they are mightily interested in the disclosures to be made in the Morse suit.

Another point on which all except the very insiders have been in the dark was illuminated at the first hearing by the testimony of John W. McKinnon, Vice President of the Assets Realization Company. This was as to the identity of the purchaser of the great bulk of the stock of the New Jersey corporation, which was sold by the Assets Realization Company, by which it had been acquired under the reorganization plan.

The report had been that the buyer was Edward D. Robbins, General Counsel for the New Haven Railroad, but from Mr. McKinnon it was learned that he sold the stock to Douglas Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson is also a lawyer, and is associated in the present case with Lindabury, Depue, Faulks & Gorrell for the defendants, the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey and its Directors.

Mr. McKinnon said that all the arrangements were made by Mr. Robbins, but when the transfer was actually to be made on March 4, 1910, Mr. Robbins produced Mr. Nicholson as the buyer and withdrew from the room at the Chase National Bank where the papers were signed, returning in a few moments to lend further assistance. Mr. McKinnon said he didn't know whom Mr. Nicholson represented. Wing & Russell, another firm of lawyers, bought the freight boats and dock leases.

Mr. Nicholson apparently transferred his interest to the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, formed for that purpose, although Mr. McKinnon said he knew nothing of the later transactions. After the New Jersey company had operated the steamers on the Atlantic for a short time, it made the lease to the Pacific Navigation Company, another new corporation. The freighters and dock leases turned up in the hands of still another new corporation, the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2.

All the witnesses, Miss Morse colleges, were examined by the New Haven interests. She charges that the Directors of the New Jersey Company, who made the lease, were the creatures of Charles S. Mellen and were put in for that purpose. She asks that the lease be set aside, the Yale and Harvard returned to the New Jersey company, and a receiver for that company be appointed.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIRELESS LIQUIDATING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted on the 26th day of September, 1913, a meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1913, at o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, to wit:—To vote upon a proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved; and to vote upon a proposition that in any such dissolution the Directors be instructed as far as possible to distribute the stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, held by this Company, in specie; and, in case several of the stockholders shall in such case become entitled to receive fractions of such stock, to transfer the shares representing the fractional interests to a Trustee for the stockholders so entitled thereto, who shall issue scrip therefor for the fractional interests to the stockholders, such scrip to be exchangeable for full shares whenever presented in sufficient quantities, and to transact such other and further business as may come before the meeting, including the closing of the transfer books.

RALPH C. TALBOT,
Secretary of the Wireless Liquidating Company.

DIVIDENDS.

MIAMI COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

October 6th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50c. per share on the capital stock of the company, payable November 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 1st, 1913. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 6.

October 8, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at close of business November 8, 1913. Stock books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLUMENTHAL, REBECCA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA S. BLUMENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, their attorneys, No. 37 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913. WALTER BLUMENTHAL, IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Executors.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges. G. F. Gregory, P. Rieper, A. Brody, J. Frick, A. B. Mason, A. Kaufman, A. Weinstein, A. Blanche, S. Uhlfelder, M. Maher, H. Brett, H. E. Bauer, A. & I. R. Horwitz, B. H. Marshall, H. Marcus, Silverman & Katz, C. H. Peckworth, L. Hammel, S. Fleishman, L. B. Edelstein, I. & J. H. Engelskinlen, Ratner & Saragow, B. D. Thorn, A. Ratner, J. Eipern, Wolf Gelband, D. C. McManus, Schaltz & Steurer, M. & N. Schener, J. H. Rothschild, F. Auringer Under objections—W. Siefert, P. Gladstone, Spiegler & Patistaw, Rabinowich & Brown, A. & W. C. Rickards. Adjourned cases—I. S. Meyer, I. Hochberner, S. Braun, S. Abramsky, L. Tannenbaum, M. Berlinger, L. Solomon, C. A. Moore, B. Spatz, Breslof & Siegel, Foreman & Siegel. Involuntary case—Petition of E. W. Chamberlain. Motions—B. L. Price & Co., M. Leibholz, Advertisers' Printing Co., Sherman Leather Goods Co., Sweton & Moskowitz, J. Stein & Co., Mothufsky Bros., B. D. Thorn, Robertson Mfg. Co., "Rector's," Union Gas and Elec. Fixtures Co., P. J. Byrnes, S. Meritt, British-American Cigar Co., Zindel Mfg. Co. & K. Khoney, W. P. Montague & Co., I. Silverman, E. & H. Levy, H. F. Jennings, A. Goldschlag, F. J. Wallace Schundler & Co., Geiger & Bauer, Baumberg & Co., Cahn, H. & W., H. Lurie, Mitchell & Co., Breslof & Siegel, Sweton & M., Fischman Leather Goods Co., E. R. Blair, M. Wieser, S. Feinbloom, Asaro Realty Co., Nat. Fireproof Supply Co., Nat. Perfume Co., A. O. Allen & Co., C. P. Buchanan (2.) A. E. Klahre & Co., A. O. Brown Co., St James Import Co., J. Stein. (4.) B. Line Furniture Co., (2.) Manhattan Brush Mfg. Co., Karp Bros., A. Schwaerer & Sons, Ernst Welner Co., N. Y. State Const Co., St. James Import Co., Composite Board Co., Miller Bros., C. A. Moore, Jr., Smith & Dorsett Co., A. E. Klahre & Co.

STATE.

State Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: 729—In the matter of the application of Alfred E. Vass, respondent, for peremptory writ of mandamus against J. Gabriel Britt and others as Board of Elections of the City of New York, appellants; Brooklyn election case. 258—Irving C. Reynolds, by guardian, against Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, appellant. 128—Genevieve V. Potter, by guardian, against Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Company, appellant. 177—Joseph Ohmann, appellant, against Morning Journal Association. 179—Harry W. Rogers against The Herald Company, appellant. 156—Annie Conway as administratrix, appellant, against Fitzpatrick & Coombes. 180—Belle Wooding, appellant, against William B. Thom, appellant, and Townsend Scudder, respondent. 182—Fred. C. Timbey, appellant, against New York Telephone and Telegraph Company.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J. Litigated motions: 1—Loewl v. Del Gaudio. 2—Matter of Canal St (bet Bowery and Christie St.) 3—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 4—Lange v. Lange. 5—Mott Haven Canal Docks v. Rogers & Hagerty. 6—U S Trust Co v. Rogers. 7—Bloch v. Evans. 8—Carpenter v. Carpenter. 9—Rankin v. Cleri Const Co. 10—Bogart v. Mitchell. 11—Marshall v. Hayes. 12—Slaviz v. McQuade Stevedoring Co. 13—Colton v. Roman Baths Co. 14—Max Lien Co. v. Bronx Borough Realty & Const Co. 15—Wm H. Davis Free Ind School v. Gormley. 16—E Mach Co v. Security Bank. 17—Same v. same. 18—Matter of Kernaghan (Connor & Co.) 19—Palmer & Pierce v. California Fruit Canners' Assn. 20—Brush v. N J Portland Cement Co. 21—Same v. same. 22—People ex rel Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 23—Pierce v. Banks. 24—Furthman v. Furthmann. 25—Bly v. Int R T Co. 26—Same v. same. 27—Robertson v. Robertson. 28—Sckator v. Bayer. 29—Freeman v. Berry. 30—Bacha v. Providence Wash Ins Co. 31—Same v. same. 32—Schlitz v. Schlitz. 33—Same v. same. 34—Potash & Perlmutter Co v. Fisher. 35—Von Helfrich v. Doell. 36—Pierce v. Banks. 37—Bunin v. Novick. 38—Lichtenstein v. Lichtenstein. 39—Wood v. Mildon Realty Co. 40—Kerr v. Myers. 41—Jermyn v. Searing. 42—Matter of Klingenbeck. 43—Keating v. Keating. 44—Schultz v. Schultz. 45—Kandel v. Kandel. 46—Blake v. Blake. 47—Schibbe v. Cuthbham Co. 48—Handelsman v. Zarland Realty Co. 49—Sarahohn v. Rosen. 50—Matter of Brown (E Richards.) 51—Same v. same (Noll.) 52—Same v. same (Collins.) 53—Kiernan v. University Heights Realty Co. 54—People ex rel Follette v. N Y Buffalo & Gt Lakes Transp Co. 55—Northern Bank v. Frankel. 56—Matter of Brown & Brown. 57—People ex rel Friedman v. Hyde. 58—Innerfield v. City of N Y. 59—Kartuzinsky v. Kartuzinsky. 60—National Reserve Bank v. Lesk Realty Co. 61—American Mtg Co v. Amhrose Realty Co. 62—Himowich v. Moore. 63—Halstead v. Penfield. 64—Franklin Saw Bank v. Pfeiffer. 65—Horwitz v. Stern. 66—Bonci, New York Central & Hudson River R R Co. 67—Same v. same. 68—Buckbinder v. Shoenfeld. 69—Hughes v. Hughes. 70—Haustetter v. Union News Co. 71—Keefauver v. Hevenor. 72—Miles v. Stallo. 73—Gormley v. Bachman. 74—Walters v. Walters. 75—Aronstam v. Aronstam. 76—Aronstrom v. Aronstrom. 76—Jones v. Donnelly. 77—Marterstelg v. Marterstelg. 78—Facile Window Co v. Foster-Merriam Co. 79—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 80—Meledin v. Meledin. 81—Silberfine v. O'Keefe. 82—Ilkovits v. U S Fidelity & Guar Co. 83—McCabe v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 84—Cross v. Int R T Co. 85—McCormack v. McCormack. 86—C & M Envelope Co v. Bulkley. 87—Bowery Sav Bank v. Heilrunz, Frankel Liberty Brew Co. 89—Fairfield v. Wolman Const Co. 90—Leinzig v. Handlirgraven & Lees. 92—Bernstein v. Wolfe. 93—Peoples Surety Co v. Commercial Adv Co. 94—Calleson v. City of N Y. 95—Carrigues Co v. Intl Agricultural Corp. 96—Evans v. Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. 97—McCloskey v. McCloskey. 98—Shaw v. Dodge v. 99—Shawmut Tire Co v. Latham & Phelps Co. 100—Frank v. Shafio. 101—Koch v. Fox. 102—Rothbarth v. Herzfeld. 103—Same v. Edey. 104—Gerken v. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank. 105—Thomas v. Thomas Automatic Testing & Recording Sales Co. 106—Abrahamson v. Rollmann. 107—Grieser v. Grieser. 108—Olson v. Fogel. 109—Fort Massey Co v. Rafkin Const Co. 110—Monomer v. Vause. 111—Fisher v. Whitman. 112—Condon v. Cregan. 113—Ferzeuk v. Wiener. 114—Kromberg v. Merchants Ref Co. 115—Donegan v. Shares. 116—Adler v. Kane. 117—Matter of Lehman, Oppenheim & Rosenbaum. 118—Matter of Tilden. 119—Tobin v. Tobin. 120—Matter of Murphy. (61½ 5th Av.) 121—People v. Thomas. 122—Martin v. Martin. 123—Briggs v. Briggs. 124—Menezer v. Meliker. 125—Lynch v. Kirby. 126—Schwart v. Mandel. 127—Clarke v. Clarke. 128—Universal Lobe Weaving Co v. Weiss. 129—Jacobsen v. Bullion Smelting Co. 130—Cohen v. Schlesinger. 131—Brooklyn Granite Co v. Latty. 132—Natl Reserve Bank v. Corn Exchange Bank. 133—Beinhauer v. Lloyd. 134—Matter of Roose. (Rau.) 135—Gross v. Rogers. 136—Stevens v. Duffy. 137—De Cicco v. Greco. 138—Davidson v. Davidson. 139—Martin v. Martin. 140—Ettinger v. Ettinger. 141—Haines v. Young. 142—Haszkovitsky v. Fritz. 143—Terry v. Goldstein. 144—Levy v. Levy. 145—Peoples Surety Co v. Commercial Adver Assn. 146—Mudgett v. Browning. 147—Nielson v. Just Co. 148—Levinson v. Crawford Transfer. 149—White v. Strohmenger. 150—Tracey v. McCurdy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrer. 184—First Com Bank of Pontiac v. Valentine. 744—Canal Docks v. Rogers & Hagerty. 672—United Dressed Beef Co v. Dietrich. 645—McGrath v. Carnegie Trust Co. 948—Madison Trust Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 853—Cruntal v. Cruntal. 715—Angelo v. City of N Y. 815—D'Angelo v. City of N Y. 953—New Taxicab & Auto Co v. City of N Y. General Calendar. Case on. 506—Cusick v. Cusick. Head of calendar. 472—Nones County Bank v. Schlieck. 459—Williams v. Giebelhausen. 452—Rothschild v. Moyse. 285—Brown v. Brown. 231—Marshall v. Marshall. 505—Farrell v. Miller. 504—Greenwald v. Mullins. 515—Logsdon v. Logsdon. 515—Gotham Mort Co v. A Feldman Const Co. 527—Hatch & Clute v. Fargo. 538—Silverstein v. Order Brith Abraham. 22—Kerker v. Levy. 253—Tafler v. Hamilton. 406—Paddell v. James. 11—Linde v. Gibson. 245—Mintz v. Mintz. 428—Zottl v. Zottl. 360—Silverman v. Cappel. 138—Bauer v. Eagle Ins Co. 101—Benkard v. Eagle Ins Co. 10—Conklin v. F. Linde Co. 58—Sterry v. Sterry. 430—Berkowitz v. Berkowitz. 404—The Lambs v. Dressler. 20—Goodman v. Goodman. 420—Auerbach v. Nusbaum. 421—Flanagan v. Nusbaum. 433—Same v. same. Van Ness. 565—Coleman & Krause v. Koos Realty Co. 566—Doctor v. Hughes. 569—Columbia Const Co v. Day. 117—Levy v. Louvre Realty Co. 541—Lang v. Lang. 359—Cohen v. Laminsdorf.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gavegan J. Trial calendar. 1—Louis Markheim, Joseph A. Sheridan. 4—Edward Smith. 5—George Bauer. 6—George Morris. 7—George Moore. 8—James Gould.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lehman, J. Certiorari cases. 575—Bishop v. Purdy. 572—Saks & Co v. Purdy. 576—Hennessey Realty Co v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J. Clear; Part V., Donnelly, J., case on; Part VI., Lehmen, J., clear; Part VII., Blanchard J., clear; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 24'3—Hardy v. Monaton Realty Inv Corp'n. 2290—R Ohman Mfg Co v. Assets Realization Co. 2029—Eldridge & Palmer v. Stiles. 1806—Assets Realization Co v. Cont. Finance Co. 2007—O'Brien v. Marcinnell. 2228—Lagerstelle v. Automobile Tire Co. 1410—Delches v. Western Dev Co. 1084—Hurley v. Reynolds. 1685—Hurley v. Reynolds. 1735—Coleman & Krause v. City of N Y. 2120—Lane v. Dennis. 2121—Gansevoort Beef & Provision Co v. Nelson. 2374—Gansevoort Beef & Provision Co v. United Food Stores Co. 276—Wm B. Harris Co v. Minard. 2286—McDermott Dairy Co v. Berger. 2401—Hughes v. Breakwater Co. 2250—Plettke v. Higble. 2154—Mark v. J Wener & Co. 1959—Barlove v. Alpern. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Benton, J. 1217—Delaney v. City of N Y. 940—Marino v. Bklyn Heights R R. 939—Sharkey v. Silverman. 3852—Frumkin v. O K Express Co. 1031—Schlossmacher v. Standard Motor Express Co. 3454—Siegel v. Cowan Co. 1132—Szydlowski v. Wills & Marvin. 1—Brush Elec Illum Co v. Mayor, &c. 2—U S Illum Co v. Mayor, &c. 5—U S Illum Co v. Mayor, &c. 7—Brush Elec Illum Co v. Mayor, &c. 558¾—Flavin v. C I & Elkyn R R. 591—Banks v. City of N Y. 4665—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 551—Suesane v. Canavan Bros Co. 4196—Davis v. L I Elec R R. 21—Post v. Sharkey. 111—Shea v. Wanamaker. 112—Slaviz v. Borrello. 117—Goertner v. Smith. 118—Shubert v. Morning Telegraph Co. 121—Cappola v. Le Rue. 150—Albert v. City of N Y. 168—Kerner v. City of N Y. 170—Lombardo v. City of N Y. 183—Koster v. Darlington. 237—Blonde v. Interborough R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 3562—O'Dowd v. R H Casey, Inc. 764—Buch v. Harsky. 235—Brenner v. Kohlweller. 995—Heinzelman v. Nassau Elec R R. 958—Frost v. Schiff. 1451—Christian v. Penn R R. 1432—Henderson v. Penn R R. 2524—Schiff v. Burdick. 628—Lapin v. Rodstein. 840—Bier v. Piazza. 1140—I. Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 1141—I. Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 35—Salzman v. Joline. 556—Davidson v. Stein. 129—Zardone v. Zozzuffi. 134—Whitman v. Noble. 153—Thiel v. Edwards. 134—Litowsky v. Shulman. 137—Allen v. Witzel. 138—Gledner v. Trainor. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delany, J. 2118—Oakley v. Whitridge. 2329—Schultz v. Corkery. 1050—Glichrist v. Whitridge. 1168—Madden v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1076—Prinzi v. City of N Y. 956—Lanier v. United Elec Light & Power Co. 251—Howlett v. Am Mfg Co. 198—Golden v. City of N Y. 815—Fay v. Third Av R R. 4246—Ptaskawski v. Fritz. 799—Robin v. City of N Y. 712—Russell v. Bradley. 714—Russell v. Jacobs & Davis. 87—Quinn v. Majestic Hotel Co. 378—Gebhardt v. B'klyn Union El R R. 128—Madden v. City of N Y. 130—Madden v. City of N Y. 140—Valentine v. Brokaw. 145—Sullivan v. Charles T. Wills, Inc. 144—Huot v. Weeks. 186—Kenna v. City of N Y. 230—Kessler v. Covert. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cohalan, J. 892—Sasmore v. Ebling. 3942—Neun v. Harris H. Urdi Iron Works. 1164—Reed v. Belnord Realty Co. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Building Co. 897—Johnson v. McNamee. 1156—De Angelis v. Myer. 1138—Moshansky v. Richmond Light and Railroad Co. 826—McCabe v. Southern Pacific Co. 284—G. Hahn v. Locust Farms Co. 3628—Mannuzza v. L. Mundet & Son, Inc. 1163—Murray v. Rapp Const Co. 1158—Ichio v. Lascoque, Jr. 245—Lynch v. Landsman. 293—Riesy v. Shipway & Bros. 147—Fanning v. 45th St. Exchange. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 151—Wicke v. Griswold. 133—Sperling v. Myer. 159—Rendelstein v. N Y Produce Exchange Mercantile Exchange Amusement Co. 1121—Rosenthal v. Millbank. 4357—Loiacono v. Greenberg. 1103—Frank v. Beinord Realty Co. 4567—Odd v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 1224—Joyce v. Miller Realty Co. 1235—Bosch, Jr., v. Central Trust Co. 1108—Sackheim v. Pigueron. 1017—Reh v. Schnitzer. 1115—Oakes v. Davis. 90—Kahn v. Springer. 207—Marsho v. Duffy. 208—Valentine v. Scarlata. 214—O'Connell v. Hearn. 215—N Y Herald Co v. Tower Topics Pub Co. 218—Kotofsky v. Boltowsky. 221—Barr v. McMahon. 222—Sharkey v. Moore. 223—Margolies v. Greeley Square Hotel Co. 244—Garrison v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 226—Continental Rubber Works v. Stayton. 228—Ackerson v. Langer. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of contract issues published under this rule is No. 1300. Hooker, J. 496—Bergen Mfg Co v. Reis. 855—Talcott v. Pfizer. 856—Talcott v. Same. 840—Kroepke v. Eilers. 842—McDonald v. Green's Purchasing Agency. 304—Guidone v. Muglers Iron Works. 863—Edgar v. Fish. 1119—Mayer v. Monzo. 856—Evans v. Schleicher. 865—Wagner v. Van Schaick Realty Co. 1508—Rafolo v. Edelstein. 835—Karp v. Lehigh Valley R R. 74—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. Empire Fire Ins Co. 75—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. North River Ins Co. 76—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. Nassau Fire Ins Co. 519—Coleman Co v. Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheating Co. 675—I Davega, Jr., Inc., v. Wilson Trading Corporation. 1718—Krish v. Day. 319—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 727—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 317—Sieger v. Meltzer. 289—Roe Conover v. Kilbride. 721—Hartigan v. Hannan. 597—Greenberg v. Rosenblatt. 87—Farber v. Lowenfeld. 92—Ficklen Concrete Const Co v. Meehan Bldg Co. 93—Ficklen Concrete Const Co v. Hunt's Point Const Co. 96—Phillips v. Raritan Woolen Mills. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest. 970—Otis Elev Co v. Guthy. Inquest. 1039—Drake v. Glasser. 1036—Harrison v. Granite Co v. Walker. 1319—Emmet v. City of N Y. 4—106—Keary v. Lancar. 155—Guggenheim v. Heinze. 584—Wechsler v. Rawak. 925—Perley v. Shubert. 990—Nethersole v. Liebler. 193—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 194—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 1300—Delehanty v. Dunn. 425—Marks v. Anderson. 1031—Leon Berg Dram Co v. Van Ess. 1—Froelich. 1059—Perfection Vacuum Clothes Washer v. Nat'l Metal Spinning & Stamping Co. 1074—Farquharson v. Peabody. 498—Allerton v. Rhinebank Machine Works Co. 618—Carpenter-Tew Gear Co. 798—Hontabat v. Constantino. 800—McNamee v. Levitt. 702—Theitel v. Gelb. 767—State Bank v. Savarise. 330—Schwarz v. Wood & Brooks Co. 1286—Cole v. Nanville. 231—Garvin v. Hurtig & Seamon. 232—Matteson v. Jennings-Bragdon Co. 515—Ludwig Nissen & Co v. Vatable. 530—Parker v. L. E. Knott Apparatus Co. 615—Bird v. Luke A. Burke & Sons Co, Inc. 427—Johnson v. United Metal Bedstead Co. 500—H. Gray Co v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co v. Everitt Metzger Flanders Co. 686—Little v. Williston. 288—Carl H. Schultz, a corp'n, v. Mass Bonding Ins Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. Case on. Franklin v. Hoadly. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Page, J. 1007—Clarke v. Martin. 447—Wilcox v. Booss. 768—Brown v. McLaghlin. 844—Stewart v. Shubert. 1089—Kinney v. Yorkville Ind Hygeia Ice Co. 550—Reed v. Allison. 594—Expanded Metal Eng Co. v. Degnan. 993—Rinehart v. Delenna. 996—Casualty Co of Am v. Nat Surety Co. 1093—Kehoe v. Crockett. 1084—Same v. same. 1086—Ignition Starter Co v. Aristos Co. 268—Poel v. Hills. 289—Same v. same. 270—Same v. same. 831—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 1082—Mallory v. Title Guar & T Co. 1079—Blum v. Scottish Union and Nat Ins Co of Edinburgh. 801—Geneva Ry Sec Co v. Merlehan. 1002—Pollock v. Gorton. 711—Finfer v. Burwitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Ford, J. 438—Suarez v. Johnson. 606—Alicia Realty Co v. Miller. 901—Descours v. Gould Embroidery Works. 1014—Fried v. Schubert. 892—Wing v. Stringer. 595—Stein v. Northern Leather Co of America and others. 690—Beck v. Echo Amusement Co. 782—Amer Woolen Co of N Y v. Levy. 790—Gerard Co. v. Hecht Hirschler Co. 426—McColm v. McKee. 704—Hill v. Netherland. 501—Dickle v. Physloc. 656—Minzesheimer v. Kohn. 720—Ackerman v. Bartime. 610—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 660—Wexler v. Met Trust Co of the City of N Y. 636—Same v. same. 662—Roupal v. Mayer. 822—I H Marks Co v. Marks. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 65—Lewis v. Flynn. 68—Fox v. Auerbacher. 70—Speiro v. Reinhardt. 72—Mayer v. Empire Shirt Co. 83—Brinley v. Nevins. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1106—Hatch v. Gifford. 1108—Belti v. Heidig. 1116—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 1090—Fisk v. Batterson. 1092—Higgins v. Alwold Realty Co. 1097—Partridge v. Randolph. 779—La Salla v. Bullowa. 637—Schiacht v. Kulia. 961—Palace Theatre & Realty Co v. Fleischman Bros Co. 661—Minzesheimer. v. Reese. 1092—Herrmann v. MacDonald. 1098—Stevens v. Blair. 1103—Hoiub-Dusha Co v. Germania Bank of City of N Y. 1115—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 701—Prudential Ins Co v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 713—Oppenheimer v. Lilienthal Bros Inc. 17—Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. 19—Le Blanc v. Von Rosenberg. 21—Greenspecht v. Seligsberg. 24—Terry v. McDaniel. 25—Laffen v. City of N Y. 29—Stokes v. Bradley. 30—Bernstein v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. 50—Seligman v. Friedlander. 51—Ball v. Queens Land & Title Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Rachael Sampson, F. Kuden, Albert Well, Catherine Jones, Fanny Strauss, Henry Zucker, William G. Stoerzer, Sarah Henry, Leopold Goldberg, Margaretha Menken, Annie Remington.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Fowler, S. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Theodore B. Dale, Emily Pierce.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Luce, J. Part II.—Finelite, J. Part III., Smith, J. Part IV.—Green, J. Part V.—Le Fetra, J. Part VI.—Lynch, J. Part VII.—Schmuck, J. Part VIII.—McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Terra, Part I, at 10:15 A. M. 1146—Guttentag v. Bache Realty Co. 3026—Beers v. Third Av Ry. 8153½—Perlberg v. Durst. 3367—Rosenberg v. Nellenbogen. 2832½—Putnam v. W C P Taxicab Co. 3285—Wood v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 3324—Rieser v. George Backer Const Co. 3458—Thiefes v. N Y Rys. 3508—Wicker v. Murphy. 3463—Murphy v. Lee Heating Co. 3549—Keating v. N Y Rys. 3569—Natanson v. Hughes. 2027—Humphreys v. Roskam Scott Co. 8282½—Borenstein v. Van Praag. 8283½—Borenstein v. Van Praag. 8625½—Sargeles v. Renault Taxi Service. 4080—Bumbera v. Kaplan. 4031—Kenerleber v. Universal Taximeter Cab Co. 4100—Markthaler v. Chappel. 4101—Horowitz v. Kemp. 4107—Stern v. West End Taxi Service Co. 2960—Mialecki v. Wills & Marvin Co. 3965—Iskowitz v. Hudson & Man R R. 9054½—Kaplan v. Lieberman. 4059—Silver v. Interborough R T Co. 3963—Schwarting v. Hackney. 4072—Thompson v. Queen. 1782—Dunn v. Paul. 3604—Whannand Co. v. North Side Board of Trade. 5398¼—Stumpf v. Cohen. 2423—Di Bartholomos v. Illinois Surety Co. 3923—Parlica v. Wall St Exchange Bldg. 6845¼—Falk v. Nassau Ferry Co. 1350—Lipschitz v. Levy. Stein. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 759—Same v. same. 3697—Cohen v. Schwartz. 813—E Finn v. Ganong. 814—E J Finn v. Ganong. 1236—Allen v. Odle & Stafford. 3790—Ring v. Main Paper Stock Co. 2442—Schmidt v. Medical Soc of County of N Y. 3436—I Kobransky v. Brill. 3437—J Kobransky v. Brill. 870—Hlavaty v. Penn R R. 92—Beal v. Davge. 98—Economidy v. Penn R R. 3967—Goldman v. Medvin. 1176—Havens v. Duffy. 236—Flam v. Lazarus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Erlanger, J. 838—Malman v. Babcock & Wilcox Co. 960—Savona v. Ciccarone. 924—Johnson v. Linkoln. 1187—Anderson v. Mulstein Co. 1188—La Barbera v. Linch. 1189—Same v. same. 396—Krulewitch v. City of N Y. 1180—Bendarman v. Glassberg. 1185—Hourican v. Finn. 1000—Goodwin v. Janes. 922½—Wallruff v. Hautsche. 1074—Quinn v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 836—Blum v. Gotthelf. 5—Chicholsld v. D, L & W R R. 40—Noecker v. C Linde Co. 42—Moskowitz v. Rosenweig. 1184—Silverberg v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1062—Moon v. Harney. 917—Lynn v. Smith. 918—Loughney v. Smith. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—De Angelis, J. 1196—Coyle v. Meyer. 1024—Petit v. Interbor R T Co. 1197—Weissman v. Liberman Dairy Co. 934—O'Brien v. Tuttle Roofing Co. 4360—Maggio v. Gatto. 1054—Schleben v. Interbor R T Co. 1192—H Heitmuller v. Gale. 1193—E W. Heitmuller v. Gale. 539—Flavin v C I & B R R. 1001—Murphy v. Union Ry. 178—Degen v. Wachsberger. 76—Wallace v. Chisholm. 178—Victorius v. Taxi Service Co of N Y. 179—McDonald v. Penn Tunnel and Terminal R R. 180—Heyman v. Toomkes. 189—Imperial Film Exch v. Kalem Co. 96—Wilner v. Penn R R. 1200—Interbor Terminal R R. 191—Ritter v. Haber. 233—J G Flannagan v. Milo. 234—M Flannagan v. Milo. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Philbin, J. 1219—Lacamina v. Underpinning and Foundation Co. 814—Frankel v. Frankel. 76—Peshkin v. McCann. 1221—Lacamina v. Edison Co. 604—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co. v. Boyle. 1208—Kellogg v. Clark. 1087—Scelsa v. Stekloff. 1086—Dowd v. U S Fidel and Guar Co. 1216—Sullivan v. Feehan Bros, Inc. 808—Zinck v. Tyre Auto Machine Works. 1091—Gardiner v. Fechter. 74—Hapgood v. Page. 972—W Sisto v B H R R. 947—P Sisto v. B H R R. 1093—Nemmey v. Am Mfg Co. 1094—Mahoney v. Am Mfg Co. 1222—Egan v. Barnett. 4203—Eldike v. Riverside Drive and 150th St Co. 1078—Hyman v. Conklin. 194—Grant v. Parsons. 190—Strohkam Realty Con Co v. Am Pipe and Con Co. 202—Baulk v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 204—Levy v. Marcus. 205—M. Rosenblum v. Ettenheimer. 206—I Rosenblum v. Ettenheimer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J. 1229—Rossman v. Hensle Const Co. 1230—Lass v. Roseville Amusement Co. 1121—Rosenthal v. Millbank. 4357—Loiacono v. Greenberg. 1103—Frank v. Beinord Realty Co. 4567—Odd v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 1224—Joyce v. Miller Realty Co. 1235—Bosch, Jr., v. Central Trust Co. 1108—Sackheim v. Pigueron. 1017—Reh v. Schnitzer. 1115—Oakes v. Davis. 90—Kahn v. Springer. 207—Marsho v. Duffy. 208—Valentine v. Scarlata. 214—O'Connell v. Hearn. 215—N Y Herald Co v. Tower Topics Pub Co. 218—Kotofsky v. Boltowsky. 221—Barr v. McMahon. 222—Sharkey v. Moore. 223—Margolies v. Greeley Square Hotel Co. 244—Garrison v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 226—Continental Rubber Works v. Stayton. 228—Ackerson v. Langer. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of contract issues published under this rule is No. 1300. Hoo

MILK TESTS STILL MINUTE.

Agricultural Department Denies Abandonment of Bacteriological Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Emphatic denial was made to-night of reports alleged to have been circulated by certain milk dealers that the Agricultural Department had abandoned bacteriological examination of milk as a test of cleanliness and of fitness for human consumption. The department, in a statement of its position, announces that it does use bacteriological examinations in reaching its conclusions, and that it will continue to use these methods, irrespective of what action any association may take.

"The department," says the statement, "has never stated that it will not use such methods. The only change in policy in the department in regard to bacteriological examinations has been to discontinue basing prosecution upon the bacteriological examination of a single sample. It now collects a number of samples at different times and examines them bacteriologically.

"If the bacteriological examination shows that the milk is not clean, but is not a serious menace to health, and the bacteriological deviation from clean milk is a small one, the department, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, endeavors to teach the dairyman how to produce clean milk. If he then neglects to take measures to make his milk clean and safe for human consumption the department endeavors to force him to bring his milk to a point of safety through prosecution under the Food and Drugs act."

A volume missing from a set? A small advertisement in The Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books will supply it. Every Sunday.—Adv.

VIEW OF THE PROPERTY

TO THE PUBLIC

FOR THE LAST THREE WEEKS we have advertised the Auction Sale of 345 Lots on Jerome Ave., 174th, 175th and 176th Streets, as shown in above illustration.

WE ADVISED the heirs not to put this property up at auction this Fall. With the Mayoralty Election, tariff changes, dullness in Real Estate and present financial conditions we knew the property would be sacrificed if put up at Auction.

HOWEVER, some of the heirs can no longer carry the property; they need the money and insist upon its immediate sale, **NO MATTER WHAT IT BRINGS.**

WE HAVE called attention to the splendid location of the property; it is the last large piece of Real Estate lying intact so far south in the City.

WE HAVE called attention to the fact that the Jerome Avenue Subway is now building and that there will be two stations at this property.

WE HAVE called the attention of builders to the splendid renting in this section, of Investors, to its wonderful opportunities, to operators in Real Estate the chances of making good money.

WE HAVE told how some of the shrewdest operators have bought in this district.

WE HAVE shown how a few hundred dollars invested along proposed transit lines have turned into thousands after the lines were completed.

WE HAVE illustrated how to the East and to the West of the Moss Estate Lots have reached high values owing to having rapid transit.

WE HAVE called attention to the fact that this is a SQUARE DEAL and that the Lots will probably be sold at a small percentage of their value.

WE HAVE shown where money invested in property such as this was a better investment than money **IN A SAVINGS BANK.** That with such lots as these you are sure of making money, and experience shows that you do not take the least risk.

WE HAVE done everything we could to call the attention of the public to this sale, but it seems that they are so full of politics, of **M'CALL,** of **MITCHEL** and **SULZER,** that they have no time to take advantage of a CHANCE TO MAKE REAL MONEY.

IN 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE we have never seen the public so listless about an auction sale.

OWING TO THE STORMY WEATHER of Saturday and Sunday comparatively few people have seen the property, certainly not enough to buy all the lots.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT? Those who **CAN FORGET POLITICS,** and see the property and go to the sale, will have little if any competition.

THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD and those who do attend will pick up some cinches and make money.

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT, file it away for five or ten years. Then take it out and look at it and you will realize how foolish you were not to have bought some lots at this sale.

WE HAVE DONE THE BEST WE COULD TO CONVINCE YOU. WE CAN DO NO MORE. AT LEAST IN THE FUTURE WE WILL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF SAYING "WE TOLD YOU SO."

Go look at the property today and attend the sale tomorrow.

THE MOSS ESTATE OF 345 LOTS ON

Jerome Avenue, 174th, 175th and 176th Sts. and Adjoining Avenues and Streets,

which MUST BE SOLD at Auction

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., TOMORROW, At 10.30 A. M.

10% Deposit on Purchase.
70% Can Remain on Mortgage.

Titles insured free to purchasers by Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE.

For Maps Apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.

Agents and Auctioneers

The Van Dyck & Severn

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Subway Station at 72d St.
Unusually attractive apartments of
6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.
A FEW FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.

The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 71 Broadway.

THE **ADLON** THE **ALJOMOR** 7th Ave. & 54th St.

Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.

Suites of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath

With Large Foyer and Reception Room
At Very Moderate Rental.
Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.
MAID AND VALET SERVICE.
References Absolutely Indispensable.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rambling Country House

particularly adapted to its surroundings. The architecture is Old English in style. A beamed living room (18x30) has large open fireplace and looks out over terraced formal garden. The second floor has been laid out to give each bedroom plenty of light and air. The service wing embodies an unusually convenient arrangement. The appointments are first-class throughout. The plot of one acre has been graded and planted, and is within sight of water, with right of way to beach. An ideal country home at fair price and on your own terms. PAUL V. SHIELDS, 129 Front Street. 'Phone 4123 John.

POSSESSION AT ONCE

for $12 monthly of my artistic cottage of 5 large, sunny rooms; on large piece of land adapted for farming and chicken raising; close to station and trolley, short ride from city; Big bargain to right party. C. REISS, 395 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath; hardwood trim; large, dry cellar; gas and electricity; waterfront privileges; 42 minutes from city; $150 cash; balance very easy terms. Address South Shore, 51 Times, Downtown.

To Persons of Refinement.

Beautiful cottage for sale; all modern improvements; desirably situated with right of beach; yacht club and dock; terms to suit; fine chance for medical man. Write at once for further particulars, Owner, 56 Times.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND

Elegant plot size 50x150, near station and trolley, price $150; will take $10 down, then $3 monthly, title guaranteed, get diagram, adjoining plots sold for $250. B. WELCH, 395 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$7,500 LIBERAL TERMS

STUDIO HOME ON PICTURESQUE LAKE

Concrete construction; all-year-round dwelling; large veranda, open terrace; 7 rooms and tiled bath; artistically finished with hardwood throughout, electric light, parquet floors and open fireplace; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from New York City. No agents or brokers.
OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649 New York City.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

Store Buildings for Sale

In restricted residential park.
Unusual opportunity—no liquors.
No competition within 2 miles.
Address Builder, P. O. Box 649, N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS

21 acres, 1½ miles from three stations, surrounded by large country estate. Fine view of Long Island Sound; no reasonable offer refused. William E. Morrell, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 housekeeping apartments, 6, 7, and 9 rooms and baths respectively; furnished or unfurnished; yearly or on shorter term leases. Special prices. Apply Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Remington, Smith Premier, and all invisible makes, three months for $5; Underwoods, L. C. Smith, Monarch, No. 10 Remington and all other visible typewriters, $3 monthly, or two months for $5; all machines sold or rented by us are equal to new and are sold from 38 to 65 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and to prove it we will allow all rental paid up to six months to apply if you desire to purchase, and, what is more, kept in perfect order and free during the time you rent it and one year after you buy it. Can you ask for a fairer proposition? Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St.; tel. 1983 Cortlandt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for authorization to issue certificate of indebtedness to the amount of $750,000.—Case No. 1,747.—Published Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the application of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to the Public Service Commission for the First District for authority to issue $750,000 face value of certificates of indebtedness dated February 1, 1914, payable February 1, 1934, with interest at six per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, for the purpose of retiring and discharging outstanding certificates of indebtedness of said company to the amount of $750,000 due February 1, 1914, will be heard by the Public Service Commission for the First District at the hearing rooms of the Commission, Number 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1913, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, October 21, 1913.
EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By JOSEPH TATE, President.
MICHEL KIRTLAND, of Counsel, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, FANNIE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Cardozo & Engelhard, Room 1601, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of October, 1913.
CHARLES K. BERWIN,
N. A. BERWIN,
Executors.
CARDOZO & ENGELHARD, Attorneys, for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Highest Class Bachelor Apartments

in a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.

THE **Mansfield**
12 West 44th St.
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.
Complete and superior hotel service, with many features. An ideal home for Bachelors.
Inquire on premises or
E. S. Willard & Co.,
52 William St.

39 W. 55TH

Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

241 West 108th St.

NEAR BROADWAY
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,200.
Superintendent on Premises.

BARNARD

106 Central Park West, S. W. Corner 71st St.
6, 8, and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway Cor 80th Street. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.
Or representative on premises.

36 Central Park South

All conveniences of a modern hotel and apartment house combined. Between 5th and 6th Aves. 14 Story, High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.
ONLY A FEW LEFT
Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park
2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
RENTAL $1,000 UP.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.
Dining Room on first floor.
Tray service in room if desired.

3 housekeeping apartments, 6, 7, and 9 rooms and baths respectively; furnished or unfurnished; yearly or on shorter term leases. Special prices. Apply Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street.

RICHMOND HILL

27 Washington Square North
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
6 Rooms, $1,050.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Concessions Now Being Made.

SONOMA

55TH ST. AND BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
4 & 5 Rooms and Baths
IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

230 Central Park South

One duplex apartment, 8 rooms and two baths. All of the rooms are light and cheerful. Possession immediate.
Apply on premises. Call for janitor.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry. 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

REXMERE

328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
7 and 8 rooms.
$900 to $1,300.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"No. 105 West 72d Street"

Now Ready for Occupancy
APARTMENTS
4 and 5 Rooms
Housekeeping
Agent on the Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Agents
Broadway at 80th St.
'Phone 3800 Schuyler

EXCEPTIONAL
SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Liberal Concession.
611 W. 111th ST.
In an up-to-date house.
One Apartment, six rooms and bath; commanding unobstructed view of the Hudson. Nothing better in the city at the same price. Rent $1,100. One four room Apartment, $660. LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72nd St.

RENT REDUCED

7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, $720—$900.
Day and night elevator service, telephone, electric light, exceptional transit facilities; must be seen to be appreciated. Chester Court, 86 West 119th, S. E. Corner Lenox Av. J. ISRAELSON, Agent. Telephone 8770 Morningside.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 East 66th St.
6 ROOMS WITH 3 BATHS

An exclusive new apartment house just finished, in a most desirable family location. Only one apartment on a floor, every modern facility and convenience for tenants.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000,
which includes extra maids' rooms individual laundries and store rooms.
One 3-Room Apartment, $1,200
Also a handsome duplex apartment of 8 rooms and 4 baths conveniently arranged for a physician.
Apply to your broker, or to Superintendent on premises.
42 East 66th St.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet East of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,650.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43 to 49 East 58th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,440 to $1,550
All-night elevator, hall 'phone service; all improvements. Resident agent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.
Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.
Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

19 East 57th Street.
2 and 8 rooms and bath.....$1,000 to $1,300
Elevator service, all improvements. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St. Phone John 800.

2 and 5 Rooms and Bath,
Elevator, electric light, tile baths, &c.
Rent, $35-$55 a month.
142-146 EAST 27TH ST.

BROOKLYN.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
JUST COMPLETED.
THE VERNON
708 OCEAN AVENUE,
Bet. Beverly and Albemarle Roads, Flatbush. Surroundings unsurpassed. Only 5 minutes' walk to Brighton Beach "L" Station. 20 minutes to Manhattan.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
RENT MODERATE.
Illustrated booklet and particulars, apply
JUDSON H. PAIGE, Rental Agent,
1621 CORTELYOU ROAD, FLATBUSH.
Tel. 903 Flatbush, or Supt. on premises.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $21 & up.
4 rooms, $25 & up.
5 rooms, $35 & up.
Just completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises.

THE BELNORD,
1,057 Hoe Av., cor. Westchester Av.
8-story Fireproof Elevator Apt. House.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Day and Night Service.
2 blocks East of Simpson St. Subway Sta.
WM. OPPENHEIM.
773 Westchester Av. Tel. 5765 Melrose.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The disturbance that was central over the Middle Atlantic States Saturday night is now over New England, moving northeast. During the last twenty-four hours it was attended by general rains in the North Atlantic States, the extreme upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Rains have also fallen in the south plains States, the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake, and North Pacific States. There were local snows in Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado.

The weather will be unsettled, with rains Monday in New England, the lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the region of the Great Lakes. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday, probably rain in Maine. Tuesday probably fair; moderate north to west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday probably fair; moderate north to west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy; light northwest and west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	49	27	4 P. M.	57	61
6 A. M.	51	56	6 P. M.	57	59
9 A. M.	56	60	9 P. M.	52	58
12 M.	61	59	11 P. M.	50	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 56 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:45—600 E. 14th St.; Peter Seldman	$10
1:35—233 2d St.; Helen Zurigz	$5
2:20—141 Nassau St.; Milton & Henry	$2,000
7:50—1,157 Lexington Av.; unknown	Trifling
7:56—505 W. 23d St.; unknown	Trifling
9:55—286 Brook Av.; Solomon Glassen	Trifling
P.M.	
5:25—454 W. 41st St.; Frederick Desida	Trifling
5:30—311 E. 100th St.; Jacob Ritterman	Trifling
5:55—32 W. 40th St.; Engineers' Club	$200
8:50—502 E. 12th St.; J. Tivalle	Trifling
9:25—628 St. Ann's Av.; J. Juckman	Trifling
11:15—30 Avenue B; A. Reifer	$25
11.20—2.801 8th Av.; J. Hornbleau	Trifling

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

Below 14th St.

For Sale—Modern Wooster St. six-story loft building, leased $4,800; price, $40,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½; must sell. Address Owner, 153 6th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—To settle estate, five brownstone three-story buildings, each 24 feet wide, on lot 100 feet deep, Fulton St., between Bedford and Nostrand Avs.; also frame house, on lot 41x100, directly in rear, in Herkimer St.; whole plot most desirable for theatrical purposes. H. A. Willis, part owner, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Look at 691 Elmore Place, (East 22d St.,) corner Farragut Road, 10 R., with garage. Sell, rent, or exchange; also 1,516 President St., near Albany Av.; new, 2-family stone, 13 R., driveway. Open daily. Elliott, 44 Court St.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. C. J. COLLINS, Builder.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Genuine sacrifice.—Cozy house, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights; best section of Corona, 3 blocks from new subway, 2 blocks from trolley; fare 5c.; title guaranteed. Price only $5,850. Small payment down; balance as rent. H. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owner will sacrifice new bungalow on Sound shore, about ½ acre high ground, sandy beach; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, range, tubs, &c.; garage; $6,500; reasonable terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY, ANY AMOUNT, on Commercial Buildings, 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 96th St.; telephone.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

121-123 EAST 24TH ST.

(NEAR 4TH AV.)

New fireproof twelve-story loft building. Sprinkler system. Fire tower. Low insurance rates. Three elevators. Every loft light and sunny. Exceptionally fine location. Every modern convenience and facility.

RENTS $2,500

Apply to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 East 42d St., New York.

LOFTS

In the Location of
Centre, Broome, Lafayette & Grand Sts.
Spaces vary from
650 to 5,000 Sq. Feet.
Passenger and freight elevators; steam heat and steam power on the premises.
MODERATE RENTS.
Full Commission to Brokers.
Estate of A. TRENKMANN,
181 LAFAYETTE ST.,
near Grand St.
Tel. 7369 Spring.

N. W. COR. CENTRE AND WHITE STS.

EIGHT-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, 40,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

LOFTS FOR RENT

126-128 5th Av., S.W.cor 18th St.

60x115; modern corner building; splendid north light; no manufacturing; rents very reasonable. Full commission to brokers. Apply to

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
114 Liberty St. and 41 E. 41st St.

5 STORY BUILDING
44 x 95
Will alter to suit tenant.
148 and 150 WEST 20th STREET.
Long term lease.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42nd St.

Large light loft, 50x100, for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Reasonable rent. Central location. Inquire 218 East 37th St.

Lost

LOST—String of gold beads, Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, on Broadway, 139th-145th Sts., or on 145th St.; liberal reward Return G. C. H., 3,485 Broadway.

LOST—Ingersoll watch with four-leaf clover fob, inclosed in glass, Oct. 24; liberal reward. Fredericks, 2,429 Concourse, Bronx. 'Phone Tremont 4393.

LOST—Sunday morning, Broadway and 91st St., lady's black cardcase; liberal reward. Finder please communicate with A 89 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Friday, Madison and 34th to Broadway and 30th; monogram "M. F. L."; return 193 M dison Av.; reward

LOST—On 5th Av. bus a small black pocketbook, containing about $35; suitable reward for return. P 42 Times.

LOST—Old-fashioned diamond pendant, with gold circlet; reward. Williams, 373 Edgecombe Av.

LOST—Child's string of gold beads; reward. M. Straus, 401 West End Av.

REWARD, $200, for return of diamond and sapphire oval-shaped brooch; diamond centre; lost from Booth Theatre to Cafe de Paris Saturday evening, Oct. 25. Harry Collins, 39 W. 38th.

Found.

FOUND—Watch, on 42d St., Oct. 24. Address Box 116, Berlin, Mass.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Friday, red chow dog. Address on harness "M. Creighton, Mamaroneck, N. Y." Please return 1,730 Broadway; liberal reward.

LOST—Bulldog, brindle; name "Rummy" on collar; $20 reward, Superintendent, 50 West 85th.

REWARD to driver for return of female fox terrier, wearing harness, given him Friday afternoon. Central Park West, to deliver 116th. Taylor, 4 West 101st St.

REWARD for return of female tabby cat, lost Saturday, at 94 Riverside Drive.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 57 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

The Educational Alliance, Jefferson St. and East Broadway, is making special efforts to obtain additional members, and is urging present members to increase their contributions in view of the great demands on the funds of the institution by new arrival of immigrants. A deficit is faced of $21,000 which must be met without delay. Remittances may be addressed to William Salomon, Treasurer. SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.

Sophie Trautmann, Prima Donna Soprano, of the Metropolitan, Covent Garden, Hamburg and Munich Opera Houses, is open for engagements at concerts and recitals. Bookings at 130 West 95th St., New York. Telephone, 3820 Riverside.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 2547.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-125, north corner of 84th St.; handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 on high floors; three, four baths. Stewart, See Superintendent.

For six months or longer, richly furnished five-room apartment, 788 Riverside Drive; highest references required. Phone 5170 Stuyvesant. (Apt. 9.) between 9 and 11 A. M.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; ALL-LIGHT SIX-ROOM APARTMENT; 7 MONTHS, YEAR, $90. 600 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, APT. 66A.—PHONE 1600 AUDUBON.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $150 month. Archibald Foss, Claremont Morris, Rafael De Florez, 45 East 44th St.

5 handsomely furnished large corner rooms; grand piano; near theatres; ideal downtown home in Fifties. Phone 876 Columbus.

124th, 510 West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator; complete for housekeeping.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $150 month. Archibald Foss, Claremont Morris, Rafael De Florez, 45 East 44th.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Newly furnished, five-room apartment; adults preferred; references. Buckley, 618 West 136th St.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 200 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 202 Times.

East Side.

55th St., 25 East.—Large attractive room and bath on second floor, private house, connecting with beautiful library, sitting room, together or separate.

Real Estate

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Year-round country home at Pelham Manor; living room, drawing room, den, dining room, sun parlor, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, hot water heat; one acre of ground. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, Ideal Park.—New 9-room house, all improvements; two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, glass inclosed veranda; rent, $75; references required. R. L. Forbes.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Rutherford, N. J.—One of our new 1914 houses, just completed; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, decorated; beautiful shaded plot; very improvement; near school, station, &c.; only $4,200; $500 cash, $27 monthly. Call Van Winkle Co., opposite station.

Forced to sell at sacrifice, business reasons, $1,200 plot $625; 50x125 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna Station, 40 minutes to New York City; select residential neighborhood. Ferrow, Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE.
Lake site 30 acres, 160 acres woodland, an hour and a half from N. Y. Valuable as a water supply; inquire about it. E. C. Carpenter, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Winter home on the Sound, $11,500; 50 minutes Grand Central Depot; 11 rooms and 3 baths; large grounds; near bathing beach, golf links, yacht club; photos sent upon request.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 5th Av.

Town and suburban properties, country estates, shore cottages, Connecticut farms, from $300 to $25,000. Frederick D. Myers, 69 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

88-90 Walker St.—Lofts 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rents $1,900. Steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. 'Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer, on premises.

Studio to sublet, mornings; large, well located; $25 per month. N 137 Times.

For storage or light manufacture; good location; elevator service; steam heated. G. B. Rossetto, 408 West 113th St.

57th, 218 East.—Parlor floor, 6 rooms, $35; fine business location; also 4 rooms.

Desk room, fine light office; stenographer. Telephone 87 Nassau St., Room 919.

Desk room to let, with all conveniences. Room 34, 45-49 William St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

20x40 square feet for light metal manufacturing; must be sanitary, light, heated, electric power connections; convenient to ground floor; state location, size, rental, and full particulars. M 276 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

To sublet, Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, unfurnished apartment of seven rooms, bath, and extra maid's room; three wood burning fireplaces; large living room; West 58th St.; can be seen on appointment. Telephone 6022 John.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93d St., 46 and 48 West.—Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location, half block Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
A three-room apartment, two baths, on busy Broadway corner, to be sublet at sacrifice. 1,690 Broadway, (53d St.)

28 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 800.

244 WEST 104TH.
Eight newly decorated rooms, near Subway, elevated; west of Broadway; exceptionally light.

WEST 70TH ST.,
near Broadway.—Attractive private dwelling, $1,600; possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Fine seven-room, bath, facing Drive, $1,100; very attractive. The Hudson, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th.

171st St., 568 West.—Five rooms; all outside; $28 to $32; concessions; near 168th St. Broadway Subway.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

50th St., 133 West.—Studio apartments; music; also housekeeping; $30-$50.

East Side.

SIX BEDROOMS,
FOUR SERVANTS ROOMS,
SIX BATHROOMS.
Two adjoining apartments, comprising 18 rooms and 6 baths, to rent at great reduction in price, to October, 1914.
35 East 50th St.

Seven large rooms and bath; single apartment; light on all sides; all improvements; $55. 155 East 45th St.

Brooklyn.

$35—ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON—$35. Four-room apartment, gas, electricity, steam, hot water included; near Subway. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Place.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Business Opportunities.

I would like to meet a gentleman of culture and proved ability who can invest his services and about $25,000 in my business; investment unimpaired and under his control; excellent opportunity for a father to start his son in refined business. P 37 Times.

Wanted—$10,000 cash to invest in an established manufacturing business, with good brands; can be active if desired; a good income for the investor; reference. N 110 Times.

Moving picture theatre, 300 seats and upward; leasing and building propositions; investigate. Pizzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

Bargain, poolroom; $1,500 cash needed; reasonable offer taken. 358 West 125th St.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum.
Estates appraised and purchased.
Benjamin Feinglass, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., 45 West 34th. Room 1204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Don't experiment! Our specialty written circular letters get the business; $3 each; any line; advice, suggestions free. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway, room 1408.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

436 MADISON AVE.—Large 3rd floor front room, with closets; reference.

50TH, 40 EAST.—Large corner and single rooms; elevator, steam; fine table.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

West Side.

16TH, 20 and 22 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, etc.; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 466 WEST.—Parlor floor; all conveniences; piano; suitable gentlemen or business; reasonable; board.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 238-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6008 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones, superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

57TH, 361 WEST.—Large front room; conveniences; superior board; moderate; telephone; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; other rooms; select location; references.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.
Large and small rooms; table board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Excellent table board; single meals served outside guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Excellent table; double, single rooms; private baths; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Rooms; Southern exposure; near Subway, "L," all surface routes; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Back parlor suite; other rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with, without bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Very attractive large, medium, small rooms, with board; newly furnished house; exceptional neighborhood; moderate; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large and medium rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade; private or public baths.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, decorated; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Neatly furnished; all conveniences; parlor dining; homelike; gentleman preferred.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

85TH ST., 209 WEST.—Unusually light rooms; private bath; superior cuisine and service.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

88TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, subletting large room, with bath; refined home; kosher board.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

92D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms in well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; "L"; substantial French cooking.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Rozelle — Handsome room; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—In a newly decorated house, room wi board.

97TH, 165 WEST, (Italian table d'hote.)—Lunch, 50c.; dinner, 50c. Special Saturday and Sunday dinner, with music, 60c. Several attractive furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

98TH ST., 200 WEST.—Two cozy single rooms; business women; steam; reasonable. McGrath.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879.)—Near Riverside Drive, Subway; delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

103D ST. SUBWAY. (909 West End Av.)—Attractive, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, baths; parlor dining, 2965 River.

104TH, 81 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath, steam; excellent cuisine; table board.

105TH ST., 234 WEST.—Private dwelling; elegant suite, also single; connecting bath; desirable neighborhood; convenient to Subway; references exchanged.

115TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large, light, sunny room; all home cooking; table guests; references.

133TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

134TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large rooms; private bath; exceptional table.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, separate, together; all conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room, dressing room; refined location; excellent table; reference.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; excellent board; telephone; Subway.

Charming Permanent Home,
Also Transient,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

LADY having unusually bright, sunny apartment, elevator house, near 86th St. and Central Park West, would let room, with board, to refined woman; references required; home comforts. A 58 Times.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Few doors from 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suite; two or three rooms; newly renovated; also large front room with privileges; select house.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Large sunny room in fine private house; references.

21ST, 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, without board; all conveniences; steam.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

29TH, 118 East.—Bedroom, sitting room for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

30TH, 201 EAST.—Sunny room; steam; elevator; telephone; $4; references. Apt. 57.

25 EAST 45TH ST.
Rooms, with or without private bath; suitable two gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished room; bath, toilet; gentlemen; reference; $6.

53D, 58 EAST.—Handsome suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; separately, en suite; electric light, &c.; gentlemen; private house; references exchanged.

60TH, 211 EAST.—Connecting rooms; hall room; running water, heat, telephone; private.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms to rent; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 574, (51st.)—Two connecting, elegant rooms; steam; board optional. Wyss.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; private house; sunny; references; bachelors.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; large alcove room; references.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; modern conveniences; first-class house.

50TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom, in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

57TH, 328 WEST.—In high class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished, with light parlors; single room, or three for full housekeeping. Meeks.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Double room; hot water, bath; single; $2 up. Fulton.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional, references.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath; $7 to $15 weekly; meals.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms, perfectly kept, tiled bathrooms; references.

69TH, 118 WEST.
Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without board, in handsome private home; telephone, steam heat.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one or two bachelors desirous privacy of home; references required.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 165 WEST, (BROADWAY.)—LARGE, FRONT PARLOR, PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; IMMACULATELY CLEAN HOUSE.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L." Subway

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large medium rooms; doctor's home; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also single room; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive front room, southern exposure; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath; southern exposure; conveniences; Subway; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—A large room; southern exposure; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome room; bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; Subway; references; excellent location.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well-furnished large front room; 3 windows; references. 5503 Schuyler

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; 3 windows; electricity; select private house; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Large outside room; private bath; smaller rooms; conveniences; references.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Two connecting, well-furnished, sunny rooms; also single; running water; Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. C. R.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; also single room; homelike.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 170 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, private house, new throughout; conveniences; moderate; gentlemen; references. Schy. 8409.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished decorated rooms; private bath; steam heated; references.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable physician's office; private house; service.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; Subway, L; breakfast optional; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

92D, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; private house; access to all cars.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Business man can obtain room overlooking West End Av.; newly furnished; private family; $6 weekly if permanent. Apartment 61.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.
LARGE, FRONT ROOM. REFERENCES.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; running water; phone; private house; gentlemen.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7C.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7C.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.
Large, sunny, outside room, with lavatory; ample closet room; 7th floor, high-class elevator apartment; electricity; Subway express; private American family; references; moderate. Rogers.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for gentlemen; Subway express; high-class elevator apartment. 5D.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; refined environment; private house; near Subway.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two attractive rooms overlooking Hudson, singly or together; gentlemen or couple; block subway; seventh floor.

114TH ST., 618 WEST.—Exceptional room for gentleman; high-class modern apartment; married couple; no other roomers; absolute privacy; Subway. Gregory.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 24.

118TH ST., 423 WEST. (Opposite Columbia.) —Sunny rooms, overlooking campus; single, en suite; restaurant.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.
Beautiful front room; high-class apartment; refined gentleman; Subway. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

120TH ST., (northeast corner Amsterdam.)—Large, private, sunny rooms; newly furnished; board, in detached apartment, optional. Apartment 23.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows, elevator; references. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

135TH, 248 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; board optional; reasonable. Fick.

136TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway)—Steam, electricity, shower, telephone, elevator; references. Apartment 5.

148TH ST., (3,604 Broadway.)—Young dentist wants one or two bachelors to share his well-furnished apartment; moderate.

841 WEST END AV.
Attractive outside room, in private American family; all modern conveniences; references. Bailey.

BROADWAY, 1,696.—Exceptionally large outside rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 43.

CLAREMONT AV., 18S.—Room, $3 weekly; improvements; telephone; Manhattan Subway. Mahoney.

IVY COURT, (107th St., 230 West.—Newly furnished large rooms, convenient neighborhood; high-class house; references. Andreas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (622 West 141st.)—Business gentleman can have large, elegantly furnished room, done in blue; strictly private family of two; no other roomers. Telephone 6060 Audubon. Apartment 8B.

WEST END, 61L.—Delightful small room; gentleman; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Wanted—A pleasant double room, without board, for two working women between Madison and 3d Avs., 90th and 96th Sts. Write, stating terms, to X 296 Times.

WANTED—By responsible couple, large, light front room, northern exposure, private residence, near Subway; rent about $5 weekly. W. L. Greene, 33 East 83d St.

Help Wanted Female

CHORUS GIRLS.—250 Chic, pretty chorus girls wanted for "Hop O' My Thumb." Apply Manhattan Opera House Tuesday, 11 A. M.

COOK wanted by small family in Montclair, N. J.; competent, healthy, English-speaking young woman for family cooking and general housework; good place for right person. Apply with references, A 60 Times.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000. State experience and salary desired. Address X 303 Times.

NURSE.—For two-year-old little girl. Apply before 10 in the morning and after 7:30 in the evening; personal city references required. Apartment 8 E. 318 West 100th Street.

PUPIL NURSES.—Apply Supervisor People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

SOLICITOR.—An experienced female solicitor at once; salary and commission to worthy person. Mrs. Ruth Davis, 100 Hopkins St., Hartford, Conn.

THREE INTELLIGENT WOMEN to interview parents and teachers in behalf of educational plan; $25 to $50 weekly; commission and guarantee; experience unnecessary, but earnestness, good personality, and references requisite. Require several for Florida. Call after 1. Dixon Rucker Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES ADOLPHUS HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
7 West 42d St., opp. the Library.
STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL WORK; TYPEWRITING; ENGLISH.
Day Courses, and Monday and Thursday Evenings.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, experienced, required for Canadian advertising agency; one able to outline campaigns and to undertake rough artist's work will be given preference. Reply in first instance, giving particulars of experience, age, and salary required, and inclosing copies of reference and specimens of work, to J. J. Cameron, 104 Pine Av., Montreal, Quebec.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th.

BRIGHT BOY wanted; good opportunity; $3 per week. Call Room 805, 60 Broadway.

CUTTER.—Experienced pattern grader, who understands, to cut original patterns from fashion paper on misses' junior, and children's dresses; only those having experience with large houses; wages $3 per day. Inquire French, 19 West 26th St.

FIREMAN.—Experienced man for high-pressure plant; must be well recommended and should understand telephone switchboard; apply 2 P. M. 480 Park Av.

FOREMAN to take charge job printing plant out of town; must have ideas on typography and able to handle color work, make ready, &c. Address, in confidence, giving detail, X 144 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MAN ON CENTRES FOR HIGH-GRADE CHOCOLATE LINE; MAN WITH RETAIL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GIVE PAST EMPLOYERS. X 348 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old-established concern; he will receive a thorough sales training and facts concerning the sale of high-grade properties; commission paid on sales. Apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M.
McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—To sell territorial rights, handling greatest household article ever invented; commission basis; positively unparalleled money maker. 403 Tribune building.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted hosiery and underwear, wait on house trade; salary. Gutman, 452 Broadway.

THE POSITION OF SOLO-BOY in a prominent New York Episcopal church choir is open to a boy of good

SAYS MURPHY SAVED GRAFT AND GRAFTERS

Frawley Committee Really Appointed to Head Off Prison Graft Disclosures.

SULZER TELLS OF EVIDENCE

Graft Revelations Continued After Boss Failed to Bribe Him and Impeachment Followed.

A well-filled house at the New York Theatre, where services were conducted yesterday morning by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, gave a warm welcome to William Sulzer, and cheered him again and again as he gave his version of the quarrel with Murphy and of the reasons for his impeachment.

Dr. Peters announced that he would have Mr. Mitchel and Mr. McCall as speakers next Sunday. There was prolonged cheers and hand-clapping at the mention of Mr. Mitchel. A few seconds later, when Dr. Peters mentioned McCall there were hisses and groans unmixed with applause of any sort. Several minutes of enthusiastic cheering greeted the name of John A. Hennessy.

"The future historian," said Dr. Peters, "will record the impeachment of William Sulzer as one of the most infamous transactions that ever took place in the world—a thing which could not have occurred anywhere else in the world, not even in Russia. But it will start a movement for the overthrow of corrupt government, and in this cause one of the greatest voices for the rights of the people and one of the first of the reformers will be William Sulzer."

Nearly every one in the theatre rose to his feet and cheered when Mr. Sulzer came forward to speak. He said:

Impeached for War on Graft.

"Some people believe that my trouble with Mr. Murphy arose about patronage—appointments to office; that is so to some extent. Some other people believe that my troubles with Mr. Murphy arose out of our differences concerning legislation—especially direct primaries; that also is so to some extent.

"The truth, however, is that my troubles with the boss arose out of our conceptions of honesty and dishonesty.

"I have not the time now to go into details and tell you of the demands and the threats to which I was subjected by Mr. Murphy and his agents in order that they could get me in their power and use me as they had used my predecessor.

"Early in my administration I found out that the taxpayers of the State had been robbed of more than $9,000,000 last year on the highways; that the taxpayers had been robbed of more than $7,000,000 last year on the canals; that the taxpayers had been robbed of several millions of dollars in other departments of the State Government.

"I was confronted with the proposition of whether I had the courage to go forward and do my duty, redeem our pledges and give the people of the State an honest and upright administration, whether I would be quiescent and let the robbery and the looting go on, or whether I would be a party to it and retire a millionaire and have the grafters and their friends pat me on the back and say that I was the greatest Democrat since the days of Andrew Jackson and the greatest Governor in the history of the State.

"I begged the boss," said Mr. Sulzer, "to let me carry out the pledges of our party and to make the administration a good one. I told him that I was in earnest in my declaration that I was going to drive the crooks out of office and to put them in jail if I could, and I pleaded with him to let me keep faith with the people. At this the arrogant and insolent boss stared at me and said:

Says Murphy Tried to Bribe Him.

"'What? Are you going to be a reformer?'

"I told him that I was going to carry out our platform pledges. Then he tried to bribe me. He said:

"'I'll give you anything you want if you will be "right."'

"But I would not be bribed. Then he threatened. He said he would disgrace me and put me out of office. I said:

"'You haven't anything on me.'

"'I haven't, eh?' he said.

"'What have you got on me?' I asked.

"'You don't know what I've got on you,' he replied. 'I've got enough, though, to throw you out of office.'

"Mr. Hennessy was telling about the graft on the highways. He has the facts. He will tell you about graft on the canals before he gets through. This morning I want to tell you something about graft in the State prisons.

"Early in my administration I appointed George W. Blake a special investigator to find out what was wrong with the administration of the State prisons. I have always taken a deep interest in prison reform. My sympathies have always been with the poor, the oppressed and the unfortunate. To my mind the meanest of crimes are the crimes against criminals.

"Stories came to me daily from this source and that source about the vile conditions of our prisons; about the bestiality and the brutality in them, and about the graft in connection with them. So I sent for Mr. Blake, a man of high honor and probity. I asked him if he would undertake to make the investigation. He said he would.

Great Meadow Graft Started It

"Blake started, and the facts he secured were the most revolting that ever came to my attention as a public man. Most of them are unprintable. And the evidence of graft was overwhelming. Graft of contractors, graft of politicians—some Democrats and some Republicans, but all thieves look alike to me.

"I will not talk to you now about the graft and horrible conditions in Sing Sing, and in Auburn, and in Elmira; but I am going to tell you about the Great Meadow prison. That is where the State is building a new prison—has been building it for several years. Some convicts are there now, but the prison is not yet completed.

"You have heard a good deal about this Great Meadow prison. You know Mr. Blake made a thorough investigation. I told him to spare no one; to go to the bottom and get me the facts. He reported back to me after the investigation that the taxpayers had been robbed of over $400,000 on that prison during the past few years. So far about $1,800,000 has been appropriated for it, and of this sum probably $452,000 has been stolen outright.

"I sent for the Attorney General and asked him to take up these charges and prosecute the criminals. The Attorney General promised that he would, but he never did. He was called off.

"Then I sent for the District Attorney of Washington County, a young man, and told him the story. I put the reports and the data in his hands. I asked him to look them over, think it over, and come back and talk to me. He took all the papers. He studied them. He came back to me and he said: 'Governor, this is terrible.' I said: 'You are a very young man, and I believe you are honest.' He said: 'Yes.' I said: 'Have you courage?' He said: 'Yes.' I said: 'Do you think you can resist temptation?' He said: 'Yes.' I said: 'Can I trust you to do your duty?' He said: 'Yes, Governor, you can trust me to the end.' Then I said: 'You are the man I am looking for. Go after the thieves.'

"Just so soon as Mr. Murphy found that out—and he has various ways and agencies of finding out everything that goes on at Albany—he notified his wax figures in the Legislature to head off Blake on the prison investigation and stop anything further in connection with the investigation of Great Meadow prison, and Mr. Murphy's wax figures in the Senate passed a resolution appointing the Frawley Committee. That was in April. The Frawley Committee was to investigate the prisons; and the Lieutenant Governor promptly appointed the committee, named by Mr. Murphy, to investigate the Great Meadow prison. This was the original purpose and object of the Frawley Committee.

"Do you suppose the Frawley Committee investigated the graft in the Great Meadows prison, as they were instructed to do by the resolution of the Legislature? Not at all. They started in to investigate Blake. The committee put Blake on the witness stand, and Mr. Murphy's lawyer, a third-rate politician from Richmond County, named Eugene Lamb Richards, browbeat and bullyragged and threatened Mr. Blake to make his investigation ridiculous—to discredit it. Then they got clever people in newspaper offices—newspapers that are supposed to represent good government and stand for honesty and decency in our public life—to hold Blake up to ridicule and contempt, to laugh at him, and to say that his report made to Gov. Sulzer was preposterous, and so forth, and so on.

"As the records will show, Mr. Platt, my secretary, at my request, turned over to Mr. Frawley all the papers we had, all the books we had, all the data we had. And what do you suppose the Frawley Committee did with all these facts, data, and reports, and all the evidence? They hid it away where nobody could find it! That was the original object of the Frawley Committee.

"But the District Attorney in Washington County kept his word with me. He went on with his duty and prosecuted these grafters, and less than a month ago the Grand Jury of Washington County returned twelve indictments against the grafters—some of them politicians of high degree, some of them holding office in the State, and some of them rich contractors who have become rich by robbing the taxpayers.

"The Grand Jury found that more than $450,000 had been stolen.

"That is the story of graft in one prison. The people have spent $1,800,000 at Great Meadow, and Blake's report is confirmed by the Grand Jury of Washington County, showing that over $450,000 of that $1,800,000 has been stolen.

"My real trouble with Mr. Murphy was on account of graft. He wanted me to let the graft go on. I refused. If I had agreed I would be the Governor to-day, but because I made up my mind that I was going to do my duty, and that no influence would control me in its performance but the dictates of my conscience, Mr. Murphy set in motion every agency he could command until I was finally removed from office, because Mr. Murphy had the votes to do it in the Legislature.

"That is the story—the story of graft triumphant—but only temporarily triumphant.

"I have fought a good fight, against tremendous odds, for honest government; I have kept the faith; I have been true to my official oath; I have stood by the people; I have dared to defy Boss Murphy; and I did it in the face of threats of exposure and personal destruction. Had I but served the 'Boss' with half the zeal I did the State there would have been no impeachment trial of William Sulzer.

"Looking back over it all, I am frank to say that I have no regrets, as my conscience is clear and tells me truly that I have done no wrong—but my whole duty—fearlessly and honestly—day in and day out—to all the people of the State—as God gave me the light to see the right.

"Tammany Hall, under Murphyism, is not a political organization—it is a criminal conspiracy to loot the city and the State; a stumbling block to Democracy and to progress; a big black blot on the fair escutcheon of the Empire State; and a threatening menace to civic righteousness and honest, decent Government.

"Murphyism must go, or our free institutions are doomed. No man and no official, can serve Murphy and the people; the 'Chief' and the city; if he is true to Murphy, he must be false to duty; he cannot be loyal to one without betraying the other."

NO APPEAL, SAYS MARSHALL.

His Connection with Sulzer Case Ended with the Trial.

Regarding the report that he was preparing an appeal for Mr. Sulzer from the decision of the High Court of Impeachment to the Supreme Court of the United States, Louis Marshall said last night:

"I have several times publicly stated that my relation with the Sulzer case ended when the impeachment trial ended. There is no foundation for the persistent report that I am engaged in preparing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the judgment of ouster. The rumor apparently emanates from the fact that, when the impeachment Managers, believing the fourth article to be insufficient to warrant conviction, moved to amend it, I raised the objection on behalf of Gov. Sulzer that such an amendment by the court would deprive him of due process of law within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"The motion to amend was denied however, the Court holding that evidence admitted under the article as framed for a collateral purpose could be converted into proof of a substantive charge after the evidence had been closed, and the testimony offered by the defendant in refutation of that charge ruled out as bearing on a collateral matter only.

"Had the amendment been granted and had conviction on the amended article followed, the Federal question would undoubtedly have been present and could have been reviewed at Washington."

Mr. Sulzer declined to discuss the report that an appeal was to be taken.

REBUKES RABBIS IN POLITICS.

They Should Not Support Sulzer, Says Rabbi Coffee.

To the Rabbis of the lower East Side who played any part in the summoning of William Sulzer back into political life, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee of the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, and now stopping at the Hotel Belmont here, ministers a rebuke in the current issue of The Jewish Criterion.

"To join the name of Judaism to the campaign of a man with a tarnished record can bode no good for Israel," says Dr. Coffee. "Our Jewish people are grateful to a fault, and while Mr. Sulzer was being forced from one office, they had already planned to elect him to another."

"With all of this, we have no cavil. Our criticism is leveled at the Rabbi who lends himself to this game. Granted that Tammany Hall is all that it is pictured, and granted that the supporters of Mr. Sulzer are fighting for clean government, these Rabbis should know that the battles of Judaism are not fought in that way. It may be good policy to 'fight the devil with his own weapons,' and others will assert that 'it takes a thief to catch a thief.' Still, Rabbis are teachers of the most sacred doctrines, and these methods of the politician are not for them. Judaism has never waged its wars on such low levels. Its realm is in the ethical domain, and because Israel has steadfastly adhered to this field, Israel has remained unconquered.

"Have these men grasped the function of the Rabbi? What right have they to drag the holy name of their faith into a contest between men? There is no principle at stake. If the impeachment revealed one thing, it was the scandals practiced on both sides, though Tammany is the greater sinner by far. The Rabbi must stand for moral ideals, must fight for eternal principles, never for men, and surely not for those found guilty after a fair trial. There are Rabbis who would suffer rather than keep silent under civic misrule, for their Bible teaches and they preach that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.' But to join the name of Judaism to the campaign of a man with a tarnished record can bode no good for Israel. These Rabbis have hurt their religion, and they certainly do not teach nor practice its ideals."

MARKS WOULD AID CITY'S EMPLOYES

Candidate for Borough President Wants a Grievance Board to Hear Their Complaints.

DR. REISNER PRAISES HIM

Pastor in Introducing Fusion Nominee Asks His Congregation to Vote for Him.

Marcus M. Marks, the Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, spoke to 1,500 persons last night in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. His subject was, "The Relations Between Capital and Labor," and in the course of his address Mr. Marks deplored strikes and urged peaceable adjustment of differences by arbitration in all disputes between employers and employes. In introducing Mr. Marks, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the church, said:

"Only on rare occasions in my life have I taken a decided stand in politics, but this year I want to speak strongly for the Fusion cause. I was a personal friend of the late Mayor Gaynor, and had he lived I would have voted for him; but now that the issue is clearly drawn between a Tammany and an anti-Tammany party, I am in favor of the Fusion ticket. It seems to me that all church people in this city should recognize the difference between Tammany government and good government, and vote for the Fusion nominees as representing the latter.

"I have asked the Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan to speak to this congregation to-night, and in introducing him to you I want to say that when I talked with him in his office I was very much impressed with his broadmindedness and sincere personality. Mr. Marks is a man of high principles and ideals, and is, in my opinion, exceptionally well qualified to hold the office for which he has been nominated."

Mr. Marks began his address by saying that the growing cost of living had caused great discontent among laboring classes and had made them desire more in striving to maintain themselves.

"We are going through a trying period," he said, "and my constant appeal to employer and employe is that they go through this period in peaceful conference and thoughtful study, each recognizing the needs and the limitations of the other, rather than trying to settle their differences by fighting, which brings serious loss to both sides. And the fight proves nothing of value. It does not establish justice, but simply proves which side is the stronger.

"Mr. Marks then illustrated how wise mediators in capital and labor disputes worked, and he told of successful efforts made to bring contending parties to peaceful agreements. Following this he made a strong plea for legislation that would afford an opportunity for arbitration in industrial disputes, particularly where Government and public service employes are involved. In conclusion he said:

"The city should be a model employer, surrounding the workers with every possible enlightened condition of employment. As strikes among city employes should be unthinkable, all the more should city employes have an easy way provided to express their grievances without the danger of losing their positions. For years I have advocated for city and public service corporations joint grievance boards, with employers, employes, and the public represented. These will help to substitute in part for the absence of personal relations which the times have brought about.

"Given grievance boards any little difference and misunderstanding would be easily explained and adjusted, and we would have contented employes of the people. This is in the line of economy. For a contented employe is more loyal and effective, and in the end the only truly valuable asset in industry. I plead with you to use your influence in the direction of permitting both sides of every industrial dispute to be heard without the losses, the hardship, and the passion developed through strikes."

At the conclusion of Mr. Marks's address, Dr. Reisner preached a sermon on "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," in which he read several letters from prominent business men giving their reasons why Sunday services do not attract men. J. Edgar Leaycraft, the real estate dealer, wrote that, in his opinion, many men who were formerly churchgoers had turned their attention to "social service" as a more profitable work than religious activity, and W. C. Freeman frankly admitted that New York religion was "a pretty cold proposition," and made men seek Sunday peace and companionship playing golf or indulging in other outdoor exercise. Charles A. Shieren of Brooklyn wrote that the modern ease and cheapness of rapid transit attracted many men to the country on Sunday, and he said also that the Sunday newspaper had "a strong hold on the intellectual man."

Summarizing a few of the reasons for the non-attendance of men at church, Dr. Reisner said:

"Poor sermons, says one, disgust and irritate him. Another insists that the Church is too hard on ordinary human frailties. Still another adds that his life is very full already, and he has no evidence that the Church is worth making room for."

Dr. Reisner concluded by asserting that the Church should "drive home in every possible way" its right to be heard by men, and that in doing this "space in the daily papers, billboards and every form of advertising that the business world employs" should be used.

GERMANS AGAINST TAMMANY

Several Hundred Unite to Aid Fusion and Will Give a Concert.

Several hundred German voters of the upper east side assembled yesterday afternoon in Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and organized a German anti-Tammany league, with the following officers: President, Dr. Gustave Scholer; Secretary, George E. Haupt; Executive Committee, William F. Schnieder, County Clerk, Chairman; Dr. Frederick Marshall, Prof. Heberman, City College; Charles K. Lexow, Carl Hauser, John S. Boschen, and Charles F. Flammer.

On next Sunday afternoon at Turn Verein Hall a kommers and concert will be held at which the various German singing societies will render German folksongs. Addresses will be made in German and English. John Purroy Mitchel, William Prendergast, and George McAneny will speak on the issues of the campaign.

MITCHEL APPEALS TO IRISH.

Murphyism a Disgrace to Us, He Tells League, and We Must End It.

More than 250 lusty-lunged Irishmen who crowded into the rooms of the Irish-American Mitchel League in the Bryant Building, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon to pledge their support to John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, gave vent to an enthusiastic approval when Mr. Mitchel characterized Charles F. Murphy and some of his co-workers in Tammany Hall as a disgrace not only to the Democratic Party, but to the Irish race.

There were a number of prominent Irishmen at the meeting to welcome Mitchel, and they laughed and cheered at the gibes made by the speakers at Murphy and Tammany Hall. Cornelius J. Early presided. Others who had seats of honor were Cornelius Meany, founder of the Irish Counties Association; Col. Edward Duffy of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," Michael Ford, Vice President of the Cork Men's Association; James J. Martin, ex-City Chamberlain and former Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District; William Crowley, President of the Clare Men's Association; Joseph McAvoy, President of the Kilkenny Men's Association; Edward J. McGuire, former President of the Catholic Club; P. J. McNulty, former State Vice President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Timothy Murray, President of the Cork Men's Association.

The speakers who entertained the crowd before Mr. Mitchel appeared at 4:15 o'clock opened up their guns on Murphy and Tammany. Thomas Rock said that it was time the Irish voters, temporarily at least, deserted the Democratic Party to help rid the city of Murphy and misrule. Another speaker was lauding the fight that John Mitchel, grandfather of the candidate, had made for the Irish people when Mr. Mitchel was announced. Every man was on his feet like a flash. At no meeting during his campaign has the candidate received a heartier welcome.

There was a smile on Mr. Mitchel's face, but he lost that a moment later when he began his attack on Tammany. Some of his auditors noticed the change of expression and nudged each other. "It's the same old spirit," one was heard to say.

"I have attended a good many meetings, but none more satisfying than this one with my own people," said Mr. Mitchel, and he looked as if he meant it.

"If a man can't rely upon the support of his own friends and his own race, then there must be something wrong with him. That I have the backing of the Irish people in this fight means something; it means that I stand for something of vital interest to the race.

"This city has been far too long under the domination of a boss. The Democratic Party of New York has been dragged down until it is pointed to by the Democratic Party of other States and cities as a disgrace. We like to feel, as Democrats, that we can keep our self-respect. We are going to. We would like to feel when we go to the National Convention that we can look at the delegates from other States and not feel that they are pointing the finger of scorn at us, as they did two years ago at Baltimore. But we must first remove the stigma and disgrace of Murphyism. And we must then bring the city to the footing it ought to rest upon—economy, efficiency, and honesty.

"No one is more directly interested in removing the corruption and the disgrace it brings with it than the Irish people. If we are successful, we will at once put out of public life and power in New York men who are a disgrace to the race, the party, and the city.

THAT $50,000 ASTOR CHECK.

"Somebody Has Imposed on Joe Johnson Again," Says Mr. Adamson

Robert Adamson, the Fusion manager, branded as false yesterday the charge made by Joseph Johnson, manager of the McCall campaign, that Vincent Astor at a recent dinner to John Purroy Mitchel gave the Fusion campaign a check for $50,000.

"Somebody has imposed on Joe again," said Mr. Adamson. "As a boyhood friend I really feel alarmed at how easy people find it to abuse Joe's confidence of late. I wonder who it was that told Joe. Can it have been the fellow who told him that Mr. McCall was not Mr. Murphy's man? There was no such luncheon, and there was no such check. I wish there had been, for we need just that sum to help insure an honest election. And if we had got that check, let me tell Joe we'd have no reason to conceal it, and if Hennessy or anybody else inquired about it we'd tell him the truth in about two seconds by the watch.

"I have heard that Mr. Astor has contributed liberally to the Honest Ballot Association, which is engaged in trying to prevent election frauds. I hope Joe's informant was not a man who had been annoyed by the activities of that association. I am really surprised at Joe. Doesn't he know that in the best Tammany circles the mention of campaign contributions just now is considered not only bad form, but actually cruel?"

Mr. Johnson, when informed about what Mr. Adamson said, insisted that his information about the check was correct, but said he couldn't understand what had become of the check.

McANENY'S EAST SIDE NIGHT

Ten Speeches to be Made on a Run in Ten Districts.

Borough President George McAneny, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Fusion ticket, intends to make a campaign tour of the east side to-morrow night. He will deliver a score of open-air speeches along the eight-mile stretch from the Brooklyn Bridge to the Harlem River. A number of prominent speakers will travel with him, including Bainbridge Colby, manager of the McAneny campaign; Amos Pinchot, Ogden L. Mills, William Grant Brown, Courtlandt Nicoll, and Timothy Healy.

Plans for the "McAneny East Side Night," as it is called, were announced yesterday by Robert E. MacAlarney, Chairman of the committee that is to have charge of the arrangements. There will be fireworks and music at every stopping place, and the Fusion candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen in each of the ten districts to be visited will be among the speakers. Mr. McAneny will begin his evening as a guest at an informal dinner at the Café Boulevard, and his first speech will be in the Fourth Assembly District.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through the Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings, 8:10. LAST WEEK Passing Show of 1913 $1.00 Mat. To-m'w—2d Edition. Beginn'g MONDAY EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats Thurs.) LEW FIELDS Presents THE PLEASURE SEEKERS with Great Cast. Matinee Election Day.

44th St. MUSIC HALL, W. of B'way. Opening Mat. To-day "GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY." Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Evs., 25c to $1.50. SAM BERNARD & 50 MADO MINTY TORTAJADA AGOUST COMPANY SCHWARZ CO. CARMEN BALLET of 100, with Bolero, Hoff & Yon Busing.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL, "HAMLET" (With GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.) Also Oct. 29 & Mat. Nov. 1 To-m'w Ev. 'MICK & MEN' Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs., 'Light That Failed'; Nov. 3, 'Passing of 3d Floor Back' & 'Sacrament of Judas.'

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Wed. Eve. Beginning An Original Comedy THE MARRIAGE GAME. Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO Beginning Next Thurs. Eve. The Great London and Paris Laughing Success, OH, I SAY! EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30. THE LURE Mat. Wed. & Sat. Seats $1.50.

39TH STREET THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:20. AT BAY Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day. ARNOLD BENNETT'S Brilliant Comedy, THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "Feline." "En Deshabille." "A Pair of White Gloves."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20. The Family Cupboard

48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. Phone 176 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "GREATEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK" N. Y. American Says TO-DAY IT IS THE SENSATIONAL HIT OF THE SEASON!

SUPERB CAST INCLUDES EDWIN ARDEN, EMILY STEVENS, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Etc. Extra Matinee Election Day.

MANHATTAN B'way & 50th St. OPERA HOUSE. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. Blindness of Virtue

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JULIA DEAN in HER OWN MONEY

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Nov. 4 at 2:20. Laurette Taylor ("Peg o' My Heart.")

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tdy 25c & 50c. Alice Lloyd FRANK FOGARTY & CO. of 75

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. To-morrow (Tues.) Night, 8:10. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. HADDON CHAMBERS.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas's New Comedy INDIAN SUMMER

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 4. Wed. Mat., Popular, 50c. to $1.50. 3D MONTH—LAST 2 WEEKS Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in THE DOLL GIRL and J. M. BARRIE'S "The Censor and The Dramatists."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4. GRACE GEORGE in J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR and Stanley Houghton's Comedy, The Younger Generation

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat., and Nov. 4. DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 4. Wed. Mat., Popular, 50c. to $1.50. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4. THE LOVE LEASH with GRACE FILKINS.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Phone 700 Bryant. First Mat. Sat., 2:15. WED. NIGHT at 8:20 SEATS TO-DAY WAGENHALS & KEMPER CO. present AFTER 5 THE COMEDY By WM. & CECIL de MILLE.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. —LAST 2 WEEKS— THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. OPENS THURS. NIGHT. Seats Now. TANGLED LIVES A POWERFUL PLAY OF TO-DAY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Masterpiece, SWEETHEARTS

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MATINEE WED. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. GEO. M. COHAN'S SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Extra Mat. Election Day.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 4. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE

Grand 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed., 25c & 50c. MAY IRWIN "Widow by Proxy."

CARNEGIE Hall, To-morrow Aft., at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOSEF HOFMANN Steinway Piano. (Management Wolfsohn Bureau.)

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4, at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Nov. 4, at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Ave. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. OPEN ALL WINTER STEAM HEATED Frank Morrell, Planobugs, Gaylord & Heron, Cecil Eldred & Carr, 4 Solis Bros., and others. BILLS CHANGED MONDAY & THURSDAY. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Piano Recital Harold RANDOLPH (Steinway Piano.) Managem't Wolfsohn Bureau.

BIJOU B'WAY, 30TH ST. TO-DAY, 2-4-7-9 P. M. ALL SEATS RES'D 25c. GEORGE KLEINE'S Photo Drama Exquisite. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

LYRIC 42nd St. west of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. NOW

A massive spectacular play that has electrified all New York. A sensational success.

300 People on the Stage

THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT

By RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG and CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

"A lively, thrilling and amusing show. The third act has as rousing a climax as 'The Whip' or 'The Derby Winner.'" *Louis Sherwin—The Globe.*

A Riot of Thrills and Laughs

EXTRA MATINEE election DAY

LITTLE Thea., 240 W. 44th. Phone 6240 Bryant. OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30. A Fantasy with Music, PRUNELLA With Marguerite Clark

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:15. Extra Matinee Election Day, Nov. 4th. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER

LONG ACRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c. to $1.50. A MUSICAL TREAT. ADELE Extra Matinee Election Day.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Marshof in The Midnight Girl

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Beginning MON. NOV. 3 Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day. FIRST NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT OF MR. CYRIL MAUDE FIRST PLAY: Capt. Marshall's Military Comedy, "THE SECOND IN COMMAND." Seats on Sale Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c. THE MASTER MIND with Edmund Breese.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. DAILY MATINEE. 25c., 50c., 75c. Evs., 25c. to $1.50. MIZZI HAJOS & CO. OF 24 JACK WILSON AND CO. Minnie Allen, Coleman's Dogs & Cats, McDevitt, Kelly & Lucey, Guerro & Carmen, Alexander Bros., The Hoosegnags and CLIFTON CRAWFORD

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. James & Bonnie Thornton, Belle Baker, "The Housewarmers," & big Feature Bill

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Lillian Lorraine, Cecil Lean & Co., Bernard Granville, Owen McGivney & others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Eddie Foy & 7 Little Foys, Joseph Jefferson & Co., Farber Girls, & 7 Biz Acts.

Harlem 125 St. & 7 Ave. OPERA HOUSE Stock Co. in Double Bill, "Sister Beatrice" and "The Interloper." Daily Mat.

METROPOLITAN Op. House, Mon., Nov. 3 Matinee and Night—1 APPEARANCE ONLY Marie Morrisey Contralto and Her Imperial Russian Ballet. AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve. Oct. 30, 8:15 Prices 50c. to $2.50. Seats now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow Eve., at 8:15. SONG RECITAL FLORENCE HINKLE Seats Box Office. Managem't Wolfsohn Bureau.

WALLACK'S Last Week at This Theatre TWICE DAILY, 15c., 25c., 50c. 2:20 8:30 The Big Genuine Photo-Drama LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. ROBIE'S BEAUTY SHOW BURLESQUE Mat. To-day.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.

MURRAY HILL. Evs., 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. DAVE MARION (Snuffy).

Academy 14th St., Irv. Pl. 10-20-30. Mat. Daily. A Romance of the Underworld.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. NEXT FRIDAY AFT., OCT. 31. Soloist, Mme. HOMER symphony in D. Haydn; Air, "Oh, Pardon Me," Bach; Serenade in D, Brahms; Air, "Oh, Don Fatale," Verdi; "La Villanelle du Diable," Loeffler. Seats on sale Box Office. Aeolian Hall.

HIPPODROME, SUNDAY EVE., NOV. 2. JOINT APPEARANCE Melba-Kubelik and EDMUND BURKE, Baritone. Management of LOUDON CHARLTON. Seats on Sale TO-DAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Eve., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist, Mme. Teresa CARRENO PIANO. BERLIOZ—TSCHAIKOWSKY CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall. Tuesday, October 28th, 10:45 A. M. Jessica Lozier Payne, Current Topics Class. Under the auspices of the N. Y. Diet Kitchen Assn. Course Tickets $10; Single Tickets, $1.50.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 3. HOLLY RECITAL FLORENCE AUSTIN Seats $2.00 to 50c. Boxes $10. At Box Office or MUSIN Studios, 51 West 76th St.

METROPOLITAN Op. House, Mon., Nov. 3 Matinee and Night—1 APPEARANCE ONLY PAVLOWA and Her Imperial Russian Ballet. Prices 50c. to $2.50. Seats now at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. 7th Av., Monday, Oct. 27, 8:15. "SOCIALISM FOR THE CITY." Speakers: Mayor Lewis J. Duncan, Butte, Mont.; Mayor George R. Lunn, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles Edward Russell. Under auspices Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 105 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryant 4698. Tickets 15c. to 75c.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St. & 7 Av. TO-DAY MAT. 2.15 PRICES: $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. "CEYLON and THE CINGALESE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25-50-75. WILKIE BARD, Mlle. Fatima, & 10 NEW ACTS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Mats. Wed. & Saturday. WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE Next Week—THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913.

MURRAY'S 228 West 42d St. near B'way WILL OPEN TO-NIGHT There will be a Cabaret in the Roman Gardens. The usual Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.25, and Luncheon, 60c., will be served, beginning October 28. Dancing De Luxe on all floors Two Orchestras

Food Traditions

For over 20 years the Boulevard has enjoyed a unique reputation for both its well-prepared and appetizing Hungarian specialties and its genial atmosphere.

CAFE BOULEVARD Second Avenue and Tenth St.

HOTEL ANSONIA Broadway, 73d to 74th St. Special Family Dinner, $1.50 per cover, Beginning Sunday night, October 26, at 6 P. M., and continuing Saturday and Sunday nights during the Winter season.

The excellent cuisine for which this hotel is famous will be maintained as usual. A special musical programme by one of the finest orchestras in the city during the dinner hour.

Dancing every evening from 10:30 to 1 A. M., except Sunday. FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAV OBENDORFER, Lessees and Managers.

THE NEW DIXIE ROOM OF THE HOTEL BRESLIN Broadway at 29th St.

The fame of this delightful lunch and dining place is spreading. Here you get the real Southern dishes prepared by real Southern cooks. Gumbo file, waffles, fried chicken, corn pone—and a host of other toothsome dainties that "melt in your mouth." Good music. Also Featuring a Table d'Hote Dinner, $1

HOTEL GERARD WEST 44TH STREET Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.